ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS. BOMBAY 4

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 23 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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NATION RALLIES TO CALL TO FREEDOM

People's Firm Resolve To Redeem Pledge

TREMENDOUS RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

Millions Join Demonstrations On Independence Day

The call of freedom found the Indian nation rally to a man on the Independence Day all over the country. There was no distinction of class, community, creed or sect and, to judge from the reports pouring into the "Chronicle" office from all corners of the country millions of people took the pledge of independence afresh on Friday in huge rallies and mammoth meetings.

Despite the controversy raised over portions of the pledge, the enthusiasm and earnestness that accompanied the demonstrations by every section of the people show that in the demand for National Independence the Indian people as a whole stand united and determined.

The Independence Day demonstrations passed off without any untoward incident and according to the directions of the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi.

TEXT OF PLEDGE

The following is the text of the pledge that was taken by millions of people gathered in numerous meetings all over the country:—

"We believe that it is an inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth.

We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it.

The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

WE BELIEVE, THEREFORE, THAT INDIA MUST SEVER THE BRITISH CONNECTION AND ATTAIN PURNA SWARAJ OR 'COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.'

'We recognise that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence.

India has gained strength and self-reliance and marched a long way to Swaraj following peaceful and legitimate methods and it is by adhering to these methods that our country will attain Independence.

'WE PLEDGE OURSELVES ANEW TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA, AND SOLEMNLY RESOLVE TO CARRY OUT NON-VIOLENTLY THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM TILL PURNA SWARAJ IS ATTAINED.

'We believe that non-violent action in general, and preparation for non-violent direct action in particular, require successful working of the Constructive programme of khadi, communal harmony and removal of untouchability.

We shall seek every opportunity of spreading goodwill among fellowmen without distinction of caste or creed. We shall endeavour to raise from ignorance and poverty those who have been neglected and to advance in every way the interests of those who are considered to be backward and suppressed.

WE KNOW THAT THOUGH WE ARE OUT TO DESTROY THE IMPERIALISTIC SYSTEM WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH ENGLISHMEN, WHETHER OFFICIALS OR NON-OFFICIALS.

We know that distinctions between the Caste Hindus and Harijans must be abolished, and Hindus have to forget these distinctions in their daily conduct. Such distinctions are a bar to non-violent conduct.

Though our religious faiths may be different, in our mutual relations we will act as children of Mother India, bound by common nationality and common political and economic interest.

'CHARKA AND KHADI ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE RESUSCITATION OF THE SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND VILLAGES OF INDIA AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE GRINDING POVERTY OF THE MASSES.

We shall, therefore, spin regularly, use for our personal requirements nothing but khadi, and so far as possible products of village handicrafts only, and endeavour to make others do likewise.

'We pledge ourselves to a disciplined observance of Congress principles and policies and to keep in readiness to respond to the call of the Congress, whenever it may come, for carrying on the struggle for the Independence of India.'

(India's Rally—See Pages 4 and 8)

FRENCH NAVY SEIZES 15,600 TONS OF MERCHANDISE DURING WEEK END

PARIS, Jan. 25.

French naval units on blockade duty intercepted nine vessels and seized 15,600 tons of merchandise during week end January 20, making the total of ships intercepted by the French navy since the start of the war 254 and the amount of merchandise seized 4,80,500 tons.—Reuter.

NAZI FREIGHTER SCUTTLED

PARIS, Jan. 25.

To-night's French communique states that it was a quiet day on the whole with some artillery action. The German freighter "Albert Janus" (1,600 tons) was scuttled on being intercepted by one of our patrol ships.

A. U.-boat was successfully attacked by one of our patrol ships.—Reuter.

THREE SHIPS TORPEDOED

Two Italian Boats Lost In Heavy Seas: 110 Men Missing

MADRID, January 26.

Twenty-eight survivors from a French ship torpedoed at dawn yesterday have been landed at a Spanish Port by a Spanish ship which picked them up. The survivors were packed into a small boat and trying to reach the Portuguese coast when found, they were in a very bad way, six being sounded

It is feared that eight persons are lost.—Reuter.

LATVIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED

RIGA, January 26.

Latvian steamer "Everene" (4,434 tons) has been torpedoed in the North Sea, according to a report received here.

The crew is safe.

This is the first vessel of the Latvian Merchant Service to be a victim of the war.—Reuter.

"Everosa" Goes Aground

AMSTERDAM, January 26.

The Latvian steamer "Everosa" (3,529 tons) went aground last night off Terschelling Island. The Captain wirelessed that the ship was breaking up and asked for urgent assistance. One lifeboat and two tugs are now at hand.—Reuter.

Swedish Motorship Survivors

LONDON, January 26.

Four of the eleven survivors of the Swedish motorship "Gothia" (1,640 tons) who were rescued from a western islet are now in hospital in a Scottish port.

The "Gothia" was sunk off the Scottish coast on January 22 and the survivors had drifted in an open boat since then.

Three were killed when the explosion occurred and nine of the crew were in the lifeboat are still missing.—Reuter.

DANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

LONDON, January 26.

Ten are missing from the Danish steamer "Gudveig" (1,300 tons) reported sunk by a U-Boat in North Sea on Thursday night.

Seven survivors are being landed at a Scottish port.—Reuter.

ITALIAN LOSS

Two Boats Sunk: 110 Men Missing

ROME, January 26.

The 110 missing from the "Orazio", it was mentioned last night, 'left the ship contray to the orders of the Captain given at the time when communication was still possible between the groups crowded at the bows and stern" according to a statement in a report to the Duce by the Minister of Communications.

The report states that the Captain ordered that, owing to the heavy seas, everyone should await the arrival of assistance and not to lower boats, but when the group at the stern was cut off by flames, they feared the ship would sink before assistance came and being unable to ask the Captain's instructions, lowered three boats one of which was later found by a French steamer and the other two are considered to have been lost.—Reuter.

Oil War About To Begin

Britain And France Must Act In Full Agreement With Ankara

PARIS, Jan. 26.

"We must not think that time is working for us," writes M. Charles Morice in "Petit Parisien." The present situation facilitates the Reich's plans by enabling her to organise her fuel supplies and build up stocks with an eye to a Totalitarian War which Herr Hitler certainly has not renounced and will not renounce.

WAR FRONT

"L'Ordre" says: According to Neutral sources, Nazi circles in Berlin consider it certain that the war will degenerate into a war for oil and they are preparing for an extension in the near future of military operations into the Caucasus, Iraq, Persia and Arabia.

"This is a warning to England and France. Turkish friendship has never more been valuable. Everywhere the Allied Governments must act only in full agreement with Ankara."

RUMANIAN OIL

"Excelsior," in a partly censored article says, that recent Rumanian oil export figures show that for 83,000 tons of oil shipped to Germany, 293,000 tons more were shipped to other countries via Constanza and adds this comparison shows that Germany cannot hope to dominate the Rumanian oil market and gives some idea of the importance of Constanza.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS ON RUMANIAN BORDER

PARIS, Jan. 26.

A warning against playing Germany's game by exaggerating the German military threat against Rumania is given in well-informed circles. It is recalled that Germany's standard tactics are a combine of diplomatic manoeuvre with military pressure by means of troop movements and exaggerated reports of the numbers involved.

German troops near the Rumanian frontier have been variously estimated at between 500 men and 25 divisions. Well-informed circles think the true figure to be between 1,000 men and one division.

There is no doubt that German troops are controlling the railway through Lwow in the Soviet-occupied Poland and there are a great number of German officers in Galicia supervising the repatriation of Germans.—Reuter.

LONDON, January 26.

An Anglo-Greek Economic and Financial Agreement has been reached following conversations in London with the Greek Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of Greece.—Reuter.

Plot To Overthrow Stalin

MASS ARRESTS OF HIGH SOVIET OFFICIALS

SECRET POLICE UNEARTH VAST CONSPIRACY AGAINST KREMLIN DICTATORS IN UKRAINE

LONDON, January 26.

According to Rome radio, the Soviet Secret Police have discovered a vast conspiracy against Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov.

The announcer stated that mass arrests of high officials in office have been made throughout the Ukraine.

Repeating the anti-Stalin conspiracy report in a later bulletin, the Rome radio announcer said that the information came from reliable sources in Kaunas.—Reuter.

Josef Stalin
Chief Commissar, Soviet Union

'Greatest Enemy Of U.S.S.R.'

"Political Sharp-Shooter" Who Tries To Involve Neutrals In War

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.

Mr. Churchill has been given the position of the "Greatest Enemy of the U.S.S.R." by the Press.

The "Pravda" says: "The speech (broadcast on Saturday) showed Mr. Churchill's alarm and anxiety because his attempts to involve Neutrals were failing."

"Izvestia" calls Mr. Churchill "A Political Sharp-Shooter" who is trying to use Neutrals to turn the German flank.

Red Onslaughts Repulsed

Russian Push North Of Lake Ladoga Finally Disposed Of

HELSINKI, Jan. 26.

In the opinion of foreign observers, the Finns have finally disposed of the Russian push north of Lake Ladoga. It is believed that they are now engaged in cleaning up after repulsing repeated Russian attacks and securing positions in order to prevent a repetition of such attacks.

A Finnish War 'communique' states that the enemy attempted an attack early in the morning of January 25 with relatively small forces along the ice of lake Muolajarvi and Taipale. Both the attempts were repulsed.

In the north-east of Lake Ladoga the almost unremitting pressure against our position which has been going on for five days continues. Attacks carried out at various points were all beaten off and our troops retained their positions everywhere.

These attacks proved very costly for the enemy. Several companies were cut off and the number of bodies can be counted in hundreds. In addition over 4,000 horses were destroyed.—Reuter.

AMERICANS AND FOREIGN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Jan 26.

No foreign nation can legally maintain an enlistment service in the United States, declared President Roosevelt at a Press Conference. He added that no American enlisting in foreign armed service, however, would lose his citizenship unless he took the Oath of Allegiance to the Foreign Government.

The question was raised by a reporter who said that recently he had visited the Finnish Legation in Washington and noticed that an American aviator was offering to enlist in Finland's service.

President Roosevelt replied that if the American was merely asking for information where he might enlist that was all right, but if the Legation was inviting Americans to enlist, that was a different story.—Reuter.

BRITISH 'PLANES FOR FINLAND

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The British Government have shipped eighty 'planes to Finland and more are expected in Finland soon, says the "New York Times" Washington correspondent.—Reuter.

America's Trade With Japan

Negotiations For Treaty Are Proceeding Says Tokio Spokesman

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

A spokesman of the Japanese Government stated to-day that the cardinal point of the relations between the United States and Japan was that negotiations were still going on for a Commercial Treaty.—Reuter.

Earlier Cables:

U. S. A. NOT TO RENEW TRADE TREATY

LONDON, Jan. 26

The American-Japanese Trade Treaty expiring to-day had been in force since 1911 and was denounced by the United States 6 months ago.

With its expiry, as Washington dispatches emphasize there will be no constitutional bar to Congress voting an embargo against Japan as Japan will not be able to claim most favoured treatment.

The United States has made it clear diplomatically that future trade relations depend on Japan's policy in the Far East. If she continues to discriminate against American interests in China the United States will continue to hold the threat of counter-measures over her head.—Reuter

"SWORD OF DAMOCLES POISED OVER TOKIO"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Referring to the expiry to-morrow of the American-Japanese treaty of commerce, the "Washington Post" says, "For more than eight years the Japanese have repeatedly manifested a complete disregard for American rights and interests in China.

The State Department's protests were wholly ineffective and the way is now open for stoppage of supply of basic war materials for Japan in accordance with the widespread popular demand.

The paper adds. "No one knows better than the Japanese how seriously they would be injured by legislative interference with trade. Whether retaliatory measures will be taken against Japan depend largely on Japan's conduct in the Far East. The sword of damocles is obviously poised over Tokio."

Govt. Statement

Considerable significance attaches to the publication here, coincident with the termination, at midnight to-morrow, of the American-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation, of a long statement of American-Japanese trade.

The statement issued by Mr Hopkins, Secretary for Commerce, shows clearly Japan's great dependence on the United States as a market for Japanese goods and

Continued on page 7, column 1)

London Rally For Indian Freedom

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Indian Independence Pledge was read standing by all attending at many meetings in London to-day in connection with the Indian Independence Day.

There was a large gathering at a lunch convened by the Indian National Committee at which the principal speakers were Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Doctor C. B. Vakil and Mr. P. L. Seal.

Doctor Vakil explained the objects of the recently-formed Committee and said that this was an organisation to assist Indians in England and support the Indian national demand for independence. Its object was to co-ordinate opinions of the Indians in this country and not so much to endeavour to conscript British opinion.

Resolutions were passed pledging solidarity with the Indian people in the struggle for complete national independence and wholeheartedly opposing Indian participation in any war which had not as one of its declared and proved aims complete independence for India.

A further meeting was convened by the Indian Swaraj League which was also well attended, the principal speakers being Messrs. Clement, Dutt and K. D. Kumria.

A further meeting which is being held at Kingsway Hall to-night, for which over 500 tickets have been sold, is under the auspices of the India League. Here the principal speakers include Sir Richard Acland, Fred Messer, Sorensen, Ben Bradley and Krishna Menon.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Goan bachelor 32 wishes to marry a Goan girl beautiful and cultured. Salary 150 in Government service. Strictly confidential. Apply with photo to Box No. 12754, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: a Secretary for a Public Limited Company. Men having experience in Secretarial practice and knowledge of finance will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 12751, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Canvassers, Sub-Agents throughout India, Burma & Ceylon to sell Lever wrist watches fancy shape at Rs. 4|- Apply with Re. 1|- for Free Sample. The Watch, P. O. Box 138, Calcutta. 12743

Wanted—dozen hard-working, highly educated middle class youngmen investing Rs. 2,000 each to co-operate in plausible legitimate commercial industrial money-making unique scheme perfected in ten years with immense prospects. Funds subject to investors own control under direction and co-ordination of Schemist. Yield from Rs. 200—500 upto anything as business builds safety guaranteed provided worked sincerely. Recipe and selection Schemist's reserved privilege but demonstration to party's satisfaction assured. Communicate under registered cover particulars references photograph with Rs. 2 in postal order cashable in Bombay—as cost of necessary for verification and correspondence unreturnable. Box No. 12750, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for "Mathuradas Mohota Commerce College, Wardha (under Nagpur University), the following staff from July, 1940. (1) A qualified Principal, having teaching experience and administrative capacity. (2) Two Professors capable of teaching either Banking and Steno-typing or Audit, Accounts to I.Com. and B.Com. classes. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable, and with testimonials. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, M.A., Secretary, Marwari Education Society, Wardha, C.P. (1818)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Law Graduates, Stenographers, Doctors, Lady Stenotypist, consult with one Anna Ticket from Service Procuring Agency, Lucknow. (12755)

Wanted Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers, Clerks For Terms apply to Box No. 12757 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Overseers, Engineers, Doctors and Lawyers. Apply for Terms to No. 12756, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Compounder; apply stating age, previous experience, with testimonials. Grade Rs. 40-5-50. Hon. Principal Medical Officer, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, Bombay. (1348)

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme.

Wanted—Several European or Indian Assistants for large European Dyes firm. Must have knowledge of dyes, selling and correspondence. Write in confidence to Box No. 12752, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Airy well lighted six Room Blocks for Hindus at "Summit" Forjett Hill Road. Rent Rs. 50. Phone 20413 Bengali. Between 3 & 4 p.m. (1713)

68. FLATS TO LET

Topfloor Oilpainted Flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent 80|- Apply on premises. Telephone 26968. (12728)

82. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

To Let on short or long lease open Plots on Furgusson Sunmill Roads, suitable for Factories, Godowns, Stage Performances. Apply Jamnadas Dyeing and Bleaching Mills, Furgusson Road, Bombay. (12748)

284. SPIRITUALISTS

The Famous Egyptian Spiritualist is in Bombay. Prof. Mahmoud Beg, the hero of Paul Branton's "a search in Secret in India" can be consulted now at "Ivorine" Churchgate Reclamation, near Band Stand. He is your best counsellor, guide and spiritual healer. He may give marked advices. Fee Rs. 10 and 5. 'Phone 30444. (12713)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

One Cornish Boiler 22 ft. x 5 1/2 ft, working pressure 90 lbs. One Ruston Proctor steam engine cylinder dia. 12 ins. x 24 ins. stroke. With expansion valve gear. Both in working condition. For particulars apply to:—V. C. Khandalekar, Gadag (M. & S. M. Rly.), (12752)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Machinery and apparatus, Kestner evaporator, Vacuum pans, Steam Jacketed pans, Centrifugals, Vacuum Engines, Injecting Motor Pumps, Gas plant coal or oil, Confectionery Machinery. Quote particulars and prices. Sugar Works, Daurala (P.O.) District Meerut. (12734)

Wanted—Turbo Generator Set fairly new, Generator 500 K.W., 400 volts three phase 50 cycles. Steam Turbine and boiler plant Pressure—about 250lbs., Temperature 650 degrees F.—complete with accessories. Apply giving details of Fuel consumption and test runs, etc. Power House Khanewal, (Punjab). (12737)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Mortgage your ornaments with us. Lowest Interest. Reputed Firm Immediate Cash. Receipt given. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Churni Road, Tram Junction, Opp. Hardinge Co., and 269, Hornby Road (12732).

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Estates & Properties available about 14 acres (more or less) of land (paddy and grass), situated midway between Bhandup and Mulund at Nahur Village, 18 miles from Bombay on the Agra-Bombay Road, suitable for cattle stables. A plot of 1 3 4 acres on the Agra-Bombay Road suitable for building, residence, or office. Apply Box No. 12749, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Deccan.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Azam Jahi Mills Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 159, Gunfoundry Road Hyderabad-Deccan, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1940, corresponding to 6th Farwardi 1349 at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th Aban 1348 Fasli (6th October, 1939).
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires from the Board under Article 102 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
6. The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, will be closed from the 25th January, 1940, to the 8th February 1940, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent.

For the Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 16th January, 1940.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company. 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, on and after the 15th February 1940, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th day of January 1940, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. (1860)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
49th Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL
Open daily upto 28th January (28th inclusive) from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Admission Fee.
ANNAS FOUR ONLY
BOOK OF PICTURES.
Price Rs. 1-8-0.
1835

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

BOMBAY HOUSE, 24 BRUCE STREET FORT

TEL. "TATOILS" POST BOX 378—PHONE 26041 BOMBAY

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Share Certificate for five Shares Nos. 24052/56 of the above named Company registered in the Joint Names of Mrs. Aimai Meherwanji Bhote and Mr. Meherwanji Dadabhoy Bhote has been lost or misplaced. Any persons claiming in respect of the said Shares should lodge their claim at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise the Company will proceed with the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate in favour of the above parties.

By order of the Board
TATA SONS, LTD., MANAGING AGENTS,
J. R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 25th January, 1940. (1865)

Public Notices

APOLOGY

IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

CASE NO. 627|S OF 1938

J. D. CHOTHIA ..... Complainant.
vs.
KARTARSINGH MAKANSINGH ..... Accused

I, KARTARSINGH MAKANSINGH, the accused in the above case do hereby admit that I was a party to the preparation and sale of some quantity of Red Syrup under the name of "LAL SHARBAT" for the last 3-4 years and that the same was prepared and sold in imitation of the well-known French preparation known as "Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime."

I admit the infringement of the trademark rights of Messrs. Grimault & Co., in respect of the said preparation.

I hereby express my sincere apologies to Messrs. Grimault & Co., the well-known Paris manufacturers of "Grimaults Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime" for being a party to the wrongful preparation and sale of the said preparation called "Lal Sharbat" as aforesaid.

I agree that this apology and undertaking may be published at my expense in one or more newspapers circulated in India as may be decided by the complainant abovenamed in his absolute discretion.

I hereby further undertake never again to prepare, sell or otherwise deal in the said preparation or in any other preparation in colourable imitation of the said Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime and I record that it is in consideration of this apology and undertaking that the Complainant has at my earnest request agreed to compound the above case.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1939.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Est. 1907)

The Shareholders, Policyholders, Agents and other Constituents of the Company are requested to note that the Registered Office of the Company will be removed on and from 29th January 1940 to its own building:—

INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
(1866)

Telephone No. 86048.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT, ANDHERI.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the following works are invited on or before the dates shown against them in the forms supplied by this office:—

		Last date for tender.	Earnest money.
1.	For supply of Metal in 1940-41.	6-2-1940	Rs. 50
2.	For supply of Murum in 1940-41.	6-2-1940	Rs. 50
3.	For the right of collecting tolls on Borivli Gorai Ferry in 1940-41 (by use of country boats.)	16-2-1940	Rs. 150
4.	For right of collecting Tolls on Marve Manori Ferry (By use of Motor Launch with a Board of Trade certificate and country boats) in 1940-41.	16-2-1940	Rs. 500
5.	For removing stones from Local Board Quarry at Kharodi during 1940-41.	16-2-1940	Rs. 100

Prescribed forms of the tender and any further information required can be obtained from the undersigned or in the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, during office hours.

J. A. ALI,
President,
District Local Board, B.S.D.

Cama Road,
Andheri, dated 24-1-1940.
(1649)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Divisional Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Poona invites tenders for Supplying Broken trap stone Ballast on the Dhond. Sholapur and Shahabad Sections. The Form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. This sum will not be refunded.
1861.

NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PAYMENT of TWELFTH DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the year ended 30th June, 1939, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, instead of at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., on and after Monday the 5th February, 1940.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Scindia House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 25-1-1940. 1856

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES

IN ORDER that the public may be advised when changes in Rates and Fares are introduced on the G.I.P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G.I.P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in Rates and Fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.
(1841)

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th to TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th January, 1940. (1864)

Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Osmanshahi Mills Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, on THURSDAY, the 8th Februarv, 1940, corresponding to 6th Farwardi 1349 F. at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th Aban 1348 Fasli (6th October, 1939).
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from the Board under Article 101 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting
5. The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, will be closed from the 25th January, 1940, to the 8th February, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. S. TYABJEE.
Managing Agent.

For the Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 16th January, 1940:
1859.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 41 of 1940.

ABRAHAM EZRA ISSAC MANSOOR, of Bombay Jew Inhabitant, residing at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) LEE WING, (2) LOW I. FOOK, (3) HAM JET, (4) HAM SUI KUI, (5) CHEING HON SUI, (6) THAM HING, (7) THAM MOON, (8) THAM KEW, (9) YE TONG. (10) CHEING FOO, (11) WAE LUM and (12) CHEIN CHONG, all of Bombay, Chinese Inhabitants, the Trustees of the Chinese property, situate at Erskine Road and formerly residing at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you Defendants as a Short Cause for recovery of a sum of Rs. 43,944-4-0 with interest on Rs. 36,000 at the rate of Ten annas per cent per mensem from the 1st day of December, 1937, till the date fixed by this Hon'ble Court for redemption, costs, charges and expenses between attorney and client and further interest on Judgment till payment and in default of the payment of the Decree in time that may be fixed by the Court to proceed with the sale under the directions of the Hon'ble Court and for decree if not sale proceeds be insufficient to meet the whole Judgment the Plaintiff's claim herein with interest and Costs for accounts enquiries and directions, for the appointment of the Court Receiver, liberty to apply and for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require. You are summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of February, 1940, at Eleven O'clock (S.T.) and take further notice that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of January 1940

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
A. H. KIRTIKAR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(1857)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1568 of 1938.

HIRJI GHELLABHAI and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
JIVANDAS VASSONJI and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 20th June, 1939, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1940, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS:

All those pieces of land, situate at Kirol Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban, Sub-District Bandra with all buildings, outhouses, compounds, wells, privies and all other things attached to the land forming part of Survey No. 75 bearing respectively Entry Nos. 998, 999, 1000, 1000 2, 994 and 997, Survey No. 75 Pot Nos. 9 10, 11, 7, 8 and 9 Hissa Nos. 4, 4, 1, 3, 2, 2 and 3 and admeasuring 15½, 2, 6, 23¼, 1¼, 2 1/2 and 16 1/2 Gunthas less 500 square yards out of survey No. 75 Pot No. 7/8 and 9. The above land has been assessed by the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality under D Ward Nos. 21 to 27A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH AND MANECKLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
1855.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1557 OF 1938.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
VIJYALAXMI RAMPRASAD SHUKLA and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 15th June, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 29th January 1940, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of land together with the bungalow and structure standing thereon situate at Vile Parle near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra (Bombay Suburban), admeasuring 3212 square yards or thereabouts according to Survey Records bearing part of Survey No. 186, Hissa No. 2 and part of Survey No. 184 Hissa No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
1819.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

I. C. No. 35 of 1939.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
AND
IN the matter of the DIGVIJAYSINHJI SALT WORKS, LTD.
THE DIGVIJAYSINHJI SALT WORKS, LD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 1st day of December, 1939 confirming the Reduction of Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 2,00,000/- divided into 1000 Ordinary Shares and 1000 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each to Rs 1,90,000/- divided into 1000 ordinary shares and 900 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the company as altered, the several particulars required by the abovementioned Act was registered by the Registrar of the Companies on the 22nd day of January, 1940

Dated this 24th day of January 1940.

R. C. RAIJI,
For Mrs. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co.,
Attorneys for the Digvijaysinhji Salt Works, Ld.
1850.

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Apply for fully illustrated prospectus.

Sleep sweet, sleep tight under the cool silent swizh of these super fans. They're inexpensive to buy, efficient, trouble free, bringing utter comfort at 33-40% less current than the rest.

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Premier and Pioneer manufacturers of Electric Fans in India.
6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?
That depends on the LIVER! An Old Joke, but you will make a mistake if you do not
TAKE IT SERIOUSLY
If you are off colour, lethargic, depressed, seedy, indifferent, tired, run-down, fed-up, through with life, spiritually dead—
LIVERTONE
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will pull you round quickly, pleasantly, safely and certainly. It stimulates the secretion of healthy bile which lubricates the digestive tract and is the natural aperient of the body
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enables the overtaxed system to rectify itself and resume its normal functioning without any violent and weakening reaction such as is caused by habit forming purgatives and so-called nerve stimulants
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In case of any difficulty please refer the undermentioned.
Agents:—Frugtneit & Co., 6, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., (B.C.) Calcutta from whom a sample may be had for -/4/- stamps to cover packing, postage, etc.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

On The Air

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Indian music. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Delhi 1. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 "Where war may bring peace" by M. H. Brown. 9-15 As in Delhi 1.

11-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 1. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 2 As in Delhi 1.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Delhi 1. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 to 6 As in Delhi 1. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Recorded music. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 to 9 As in Delhi 1. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. A sarangi recital. 5-15 Mohammad Shafi. 5 25 Manohar. 5-35 Air Strings. 5-40 Dance music. 6-15 Bande Hasan. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 The Iron Heel, 2. 7-45 Benazirbai. 8 A violin recital. 8-15 The march of time. 8-30 Anwarbai. 10 Bande Hasan. 10-15 Husn Lal. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Benazirbai. 6-45 Bande Hasan. 7 Anwarbai. 7-20 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 A violin recital. 7-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Mohammad Shafi. 10-10 Anwarbai.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Ali Bakhsh Zuhoor. 7-15 Hirabai. 7-30 Stories from the Puranas, 2. 7-45 Surriya Jabin. 8 Pagal. 8-30 Mohammad Ali. 8-40 Surriya Jabin 8-50 Indian music. 9-50 Ali Bakhsh Zuhoor. 10-10 Hirabai.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental duet. 5-10 Our Neighbour-entertainers from Mymensingh. 5-40 Musical interlude. 5-50 In praise of luring nights. 6-5 Togland. 7 Our Neighbour-entertainers from Mymensingh. 7-55 Nishir Dak. 8-20 Nutu Mukerjee. 9-5 Pavitra Chakravarti. 9-45 Pavitra Chakravarti. 10 Nutu Mukerjee.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside. 6-10 Dukh-Sukh. 6-20 Naresh Chandra Chakravarti. 6-35 Sukh-Dukh. 6-45 Angurbala. 7-5 Prabhavati. 7-20 Rangshala. 8-5 India in Sports. 2. 8-20 Duet Jhumur. 9 Fred Astaire. 9-45 Dance music.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Ali Hussain and party. 9-55 Gitamala.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Mannabai. 6-18 Mrs. Shanta Bodas. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Surprise item. 7-15 Saheli Boojh Paheli. 7-30 The Iron Heel, 2. 7-45 Mannabai. 8 Sangit Bandali. 8-20 Mrs. Shanta Bodas. 8-30 Guns or butter, 1. 8-45 Mannabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Famous poems (Hindi). 10 Mrs. Shanta Bodas. 10-12 Mannabai.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Women's half-hour. 4-30 A Trio programme. 5 Over the fence. 5-10 News in Telugu. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Shrimati P. S. Rajayee. 6 News in English. 6-5 V. Venkatasubbiah Gupta. 6-40 To-day's headline (Telugu). 6-45 The message of Shri Tyagaraja. 7 To-day's headline. (Tamil). 7-5 The lighter side of life, 2. 7-15 Instrumental interlude. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar. 9 Under 25 Club, 2. 9-15 Local news and announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 10-30 Late news.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 Ramadasa Kirtanalu 6-10 Kosta Vintalu. 6-15 Ramadasa Kirtanalu. 6-20 Pitcha-Pati. 6-30 Ramadasa Kirtanalu. 6-35 Market rates and announcements. 6-40 As in Madras 1. 9-30 The first concert of the season 1939-40. 10-13 Conchita Supervia. 10-30 Late news.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Mailam P. Vajravelu Mudaliar. 5-45 Tunes from the talkies. 6 News in English. 6 5 For the villages. 6-30 Shrimati M S. Sundaram 7 Ulagappokku. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-30 Announcements. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Shrimati S. K. Kannammal. 8-30 Manastapam. 8-45 Mailam P. Vajravelu Mudaliar. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Shrimati M S Sundaram. 10-30 Late news.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Roshan Ali—music. 5-50 S. H. Ali—Ghazal. 6 "What newspapers said last month" in English. 6-15 Hameedan Bai—music. 6-45 Lachman Rao—Harmonium. 6-50 S. H. Ali—Ghazal. 7 to 7-30 For Children. (Urdu). 7-30 Roshan Ali—music. 7-40 Hameedan Bai—music. 9-15 S. H. Ali—Ghazal. 9-25 Orchestra—'Beyond Horizon'. 9-35 Hameedan Bai—music. 9-45 Roshan Ali—songs.

Java Programme

(21, 25, 27, 29 and 31 m)

15-03 Concert. 16-00 Mandoline play. 16-15 Music from Italian opera. 18-00 Robert Pikler's orchestra. 18-39 Popular music. 19-00 Nirom solists. 19-30 Stephen Foster melodies. 19-45 Nirom orchestra. 20-15 Popular music. 20-45 Julius Tauster's band. 21-15 Rhythmics. 21-30 Dance music.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass	15-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

PRIMARY EDUCATION BOARD

Powers And Duties: Office At Poona

The Bombay Government has constituted a Provincial Board of Primary Education in accordance with the provisions of the recently amended Bombay Primary Education Act.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

The members of the Board, who will hold office for three years, are:

Elected by the School Boards in the Province—Mr. Madhav Krishna Deshpande, Mr. Baburao Ganpatrao Jagtap, Mr. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai, Mr. Lingraddi Ramaraddi Mankani, Mr. Abdul Aziz Ibrahim Kazi, and Mr. Rajaram Ramji Bhole

Appointed by Government—Mrs. Hansa Mehta; Mr. J. P. Naik; Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. Syed Nurullah, Assistant Director of Public Instruction; Mr. L. R. Desai, Educational Inspector, Northern Division; and Mr. S. R. Tawde, Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

The powers and duties of the Board will be—

to examine and recommend schemes for the organisation, coordination and expansion of primary education and for the correlation of primary education with the system of education as a whole in the Province;

to make recommendations and to advise Government with regard to matters specified in sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, including in the curriculum of primary education courses of practical instruction suitable to local needs; instruction in experimental science, modelling, nature study, manual training, and provocational work including household science of children of any age receiving primary education; physical and moral training of children receiving primary education; determining the pay and terms of employment of the teaching staff and regulating the administration and management of primary schools; the supply of books, slates and educational requisites to indigent children of any age receiving primary education; and prescribing prevocational courses as a part of upper primary education; and

to advise Government generally on all matters connected with primary education.

BOARD'S OFFICE.

The Board's Office will, for the time being, be in Poona. It will elect its own president from among its members, and its Secretary will be Mr. Syed Nurullah

Appeal To Muslims To Contribute To Turkish Relief Fund

The Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen resolved to send their sympathies to the President of Turkey and through him to the Turkish nation for the disaster that befell Turkey in the form of a serious earthquake. The Executive Council offered its sympathies to the Turkish Government and the brave Turks who suffered either collectively or individually and it appealed to the Muslim community and to the every Shubbanite to contribute his mite to the fund started for the relief of Turks.

Brilliant Science Student Dead

JUNAGAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. Shafi Mohmad Memon, a brilliant student of I. Sc. Class, who fell suddenly ill last Monday morning, was sent to the State Hospital in the forenoon and by evening he died.

On Tuesday according to the instructions of his father, the deceased's body was put in an air tight sealed coffin and was despatched to Sindh. He was the only surviving son of his parents.

Lectures were suspended in the College on Tuesday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

WALL-STREET AND LIVERPOOL BUYING MEETS BOMBAY LIQUIDATION AND NEW ORLEANS SELLING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Time To Secure Good Staple Indian Cotton

Bombay: Jan. 26.

On Thursday the New York market was quietly steady and prices fluctuated within a range of 22 points. There was Wall-Street buying and Bombay liquidation.

The market encountered indifferent demand while general selling and a liquidation movement were in evidence

The market opened steady but was irregular. Prices advanced on price fixing. Liverpool and Wall-Street buying and small offerings. Prices subsequently eased on renewed Bombay liquidation and New Orleans and local selling. Finally spot house and cooperative buying and covering appeared.

Thus there were three distinct turns. During the early part there was some buying which improved March delivery to 10.79 from the opening level of 10.75.

Thereafter there appeared general liquidation with active Bombay selling and prices declined 22 points from the highest level and March was quoted 10.57, which was the lowest level for the day.

During the last half an hour prices again recovered 15 points on active buying and the market finally closed unchanged to a decline of 4 points for distant months. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.38c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 10.35c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 7 points with March 8.12. The rise reflected healthier sectional position. There was speculative buying and contracts were scarce. Later the market reacted in sympathy with easiness of Bombay, hedging and American straddle reversing selling. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 17 pts. at 8.45d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was fairly firm. Uppers advanced 15 to 13 points and Giza futures gained 16 to 22 points. The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and Sakels advanced 40 to 45 points, while Ashmouni futures closed 24 to 42 points up.

SPECULATION IN BROACH

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly review state:—

During the past week the Bombay market has again been leading the cotton markets of the world, but contrary to what happened during the first few months of season, this lead has been in the downward direction. As the advance developed much of the long interest passed into the hands of smaller and weaker holders, and when trade refused to follow nervousness increased to such an extent that during the earliest part of last week, there was an avalanche of selling orders not only in Bombay, but also in New York and Liverpool. This selling continued until prices dropped to about Rs. 263 in Bombay; to nearly 7 3/4d. in Liverpool and to 10.50 cents for March futures in New York. Since yesterday there has been a substantial reaction which again started in Bombay. The lower prices in this market, combined with a more favourable parity attracted a good export demand, especially from the Far East, where purchases of Indian cotton so far this season have been appreciably below normal. There has also been a considerable amount of fixing of call cotton in Bombay, where the parity between cotton and cloth is probably now more favourable than for some time. In Bombay we have had a reaction of about Rs. 20 from the lower prices registered yesterday. In sympathy Liverpool also moved up. In New York there was a scarcity of sellers at the lower level. The American markets should be all the healthier for the good shake-out and we can look for better markets on the other side.

In Bombay and India there must be many sadder, but wiser speculators, for losses have not been confined to the cotton market only. We do not think liquidation in Bombay is yet over for unfortunately most of the bull speculation has been centred in the Broach contract, which is still too high intrinsically with other descriptions of Indian cotton. Until such time as Broach cotton can be secured at a price which will attract consumers we shall not have a healthy market in Bombay, but with prices now on a more attractive level we look for a more orderly adjustment between Broach and other styles. There has been considerable evidence of more interest being shown in the market for Oomra, 4F American and most staple styles. From now onwards we look for an appreciation in the basis of all staple Indian cotton as compared with Broach. As we have said above Broach cotton is still neglected by the Trade. Estimates of the staple crop in the Punjab have again been reduced and exporters are now showing interest in Sind N. T. cotton for which there has been next to no demand for some time. This season the staple of Surtees and the better qualities of Broach Farm cottons is not so good as usual, but whenever good quality can be obtained we recommend consumers to secure supplies as we look for a higher basis as the season progresses.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York March (10-50 a.m.):—
Highest ..... 10.79+07
New York March (2-30 p.m.):—
Lowest ..... 10.57—15
Liverpool March:—
Highest ..... 8.20+15
Lowest ..... 8.09+6

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

NEW YORK.—Large trade short interest in old crops. Possibility higher loan continuance export subsidy next season expected give market underlying strength.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York: Jan. 26.

March	10.89—04
May	10.56—04
July	10.27—05
October	9.42—07
December	9.34—08

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 25.

March	10.72
May	10.42
July	10.08—04
October	9.42—07
Middling Spot	10.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	10.82—01
May	10.50—07
July	10.14—07
Middling Spot	10.35—07

11 a.m. Rates. Noon Call

March	10.76/10.75	10.70
May	10.51/10.51	10.45
July	10.14/10.14	10.10

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 16,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 23,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 20,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan 14,000 bls.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: Jan. 25.

January	8.12+06
February	8.11+06
March	8.11+06
April	8.10+06
May	8.09+06
June	8.05+06
July	8.02+06
August	7.93+05
September	7.86+05
October	7.78+05
November	7.75+05
December	7.74+05
January	7.71+04
Middling Spot	8.45+17

11-12 A. M. QUOTATIONS

March	8.13
May	8.11

UJJAIN LABOUR STRIKE

Enquiry Commission Arrives

(From Our Correspondent.)
UJJAIN, Jan. 23.

The Gwalior Durbar have appointed a Commission of Enquiry in connexion with the grievances of the strikers of the local Binod and Deepchand Mills. The Commission includes Mr. H. M. Bull (Chairman), Mr. Jall N. Barocha and Lala Ramji Das Vaishya. Mr. Bull has already arrived here and it is expected that the enquiry will begin from to-morrow.

It will be recalled that the workers of the Binod and Deepchand Mills went on a general strike on the 5th January as a sequel to the alleged nonfulfilment of a promise to give the dearness allowance. In spite of the great endeavours on the part of the Mill-authorities to persuade the workers to join work, the strikers are still holding out. The demands have not yet been conceded.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. N. V. Phadke, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 18th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to be shortly held in Bombay, was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall on the 23rd evening. Various Sub-Committees including Collection Committee, Propaganda Committee, Publicity Committee, Volunteers Committee and others have been appointed for the management of the Session. It is decided that the open session should be held in Bombay on the 31st of March and the 1st of April next and that the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress should meet in Bombay a couple of days earlier. The office of the Reception Committee is at present located at the Servants of India Society's Hall but will be removed to a suitable place at Parel about the second week of March. Admission to the Reception Committee will be open to all the members of trade unions in Bombay affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress and the membership fee is fixed to be 4 annas. Admission fee to the open session will be 4 annas for workers, 8 buildings erected solely by the donation workers. The Reception Committee has appointed Messrs. M. S. Baxi, R. K. Bhogle, S. G. Tambitkar and B. V. Marathe as assistant secretaries to help the General Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London: Jan. 25.

Total Bullion	£ 1,000,000
Public deposits	£ 56,700,000
(a) Other deposits	£123,200,000
Government securities	£112,300,000
(b) Other securities	£ 27,300,000
Notes and coin	£ 58,200,000
Notes in circulation	£522,800,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities 32.37 per cent.	
(a) Other deposits include Banks	£ 80,100,000
(b) Other securities include discount	£ 3,300,000
Total deposits	£179,900,000
Total securities	£139,600,000

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay: Jan. 26.

The following are the weekly quotations for the precious metals:—

	Per cent.	Per Tola
Platinum (Elephant Brand)	100	Rs. 70
Platinum (Elephant Brand)	97	Rs. 69
Platinum (Anchor Brand)	95	Rs. 20
Palladium	100	Rs. 55
Iridium	100	Rs. 110
Osmium	100	Rs. 90
Ruthenium	100	Rs. 80
Bhodium	100	Rs. 220

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Jan. 25.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS:—

3 per cent	78
3 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100 1/2
4 per cent 1945/53	105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	111
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	95 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	61/3

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: Jan. 25.

SAKELS.	ASHMOUNI.	GIZA
Mar. 20.38+40	Feb. 17.92+42	Mar. 18.81+30
May. 20.40+45	Apl. 18.10+33	May 19.13+19

Cochin Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, Jan. 23.

A memorandum has been submitted to the Government by the Members of the Cochin Legislative Council headed by C. V. Iyyu (Kunnamkulam) yesterday drawing the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of extending the first instalment for payment of the agricultural debts as scaled down by the Cochin Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, since the economic condition of agricultural debtors has not improved after the passing of the Act and since the "Credit Bond Scheme" of the Government has not materialised yet.

As the process of the introduction of an amending Bill is slow, the memorandam prays that His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin be pleased to issue a proclamation extending the last instalment to the end of this year.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Jan. 26.

B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 26th April.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 31/32 to 26th April
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 1305
Bank's buying T T 1330
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/2
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying 30 days 77 1/2
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 54 6/8
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 28
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATE:—
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 7/8 26th inst.
Java/London 7.47/55 26th inst.
New York/London 3.98 3/8 25th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 25th inst.
London/ Paris 176 1/2 to 176 3/4 25th inst.
London/Italy 78.50 25th inst.
London/Belgium 23.70/85 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 25th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 25th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/58 25th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 7/32 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 24th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 25th inst
Silver London Ready 22 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 13/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 months 2 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Firm

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 19th January, 1940:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,60,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		87,81,51,000
Loans against Securities per contra		
Acceptances for Constituents ...		2,12,000
Sundries		42,48,000
	RUPEES	99,48,61,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Govt. Securities ...	37,38,07,000	
Other Authorised Investments	97,00,000	38,25,07,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	10,14,17,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	32,51,82,000	
Bills discounted and purchased	4,42,47,000	47,08,46,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		2,12,000
Dead Stock		1,86,23,000
Sundries		50,62,000
Bullion		.....
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India ...	9,01,34,000	
Balances with other Banks	2,74,77,000	11,76,11,000
	RUPEES	99,48,61,000

COTTON PARITY

DIFFERENCE BROACH:—
A/M below Liverpool May 191 penny pts.
J/A below Liverpool July 159 penny pts.
A/M below New York May 7 cent points.
J/A above New York July 67 cent points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Jan. 25.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Clos. at 5-30 p.m.
Broach	A/M	282 1/4	271	273
Broach	J/A	290 3/4	280 1/2	283
Oomra	March	250	242	244 1/2
Oomra	May	253 1/2	245 1/2	248
Bengal	March	209	201	202
Bengal	May	212 1/2	204	205 1/2

NIGHT SESSION: Broach:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
A/M	Rs. 271 1/2	272 1/2	266 1/2	269 1/4
J/A	Rs.			279 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Jan. 25.

	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	10.11+24	10.50+19
January	9.89+15	10.18+17
March	9.95+14	10.26+16
May	10.04+15	10.42+17
July	10.09+16	10.48+18
October	9.74+13	10.48+18
December	9.79+13 Nov.	10.44+22

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Jan. 25.

Rupee peper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 68
INDIAN STOCKS:—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 78
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£110
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 74
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 99 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 98 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 1/8
Victory Bonds	£110 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 87
National Bank of India	£ 30 1/4

LONDON SILVER

London: Jan. 25.

Spot	21 13/16
Forward	21 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London: Jan. 25.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Jan. 25.

T. T. London on:—
New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Paris 176 1/2 to 176 3/4; Madrid 39.00; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.53/7.58; Brussels 23.70/23.85 Milan 78.50; Berne 17.85/17.95; Copenhagen 20.50; Stockholm 16.85/16.95; Oslo 17.65/17.75.

POTENTIAL CLOUD ON WALL-STREET

On Thursday after the execution of the overnight buying orders the Stock Market quietened down as mild profit-taking and some selling by disappointed holders developed, notably among the previous day's strong spot with fractional losses predominating, the session closing easy. In the meanwhile the forthcoming abrogation of the United States-Japanese trade treaty is seen as a potential cloud on Wall-Street. U. S. Steel shares declined one dollar at 86 1/8. Anaconda Copper shares declined 1/4 at 27 and General Motors closed 3/4 down at 52 3/8 dollars.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

New York: Jan. 25.

	Dollars
Amr. Foreign Pow. 5 per cent 2030	62
Amr. Foreign Pow 7 per cent Pfd.	21 7/8
Elec. Bond and Share Common	7 3/8
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	170 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	35 5/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	40 1/8
New York Central R R.	16 1/4
Amrex Corporation	15 7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	80 1/2
Texas Corporation	43 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
United States Steel	58 1/8
Crucible Steel	37
Bethlehem Steel	73 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21
Int. Nickel of Canada	36 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
General Motors	52 3/8
General Electric	38 3/4
Woolworth	40
Socony	11 7/8
Chase National Bank	34 3/4
National City Bank of N. Y.	29 1/4

Turnover 540,000 shares.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation fourth quarter earning dol.3.74; Common Shares earned for the year 1939 dol.5.75; declared dollar one dividend making dollars 2 1/2 to-date.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents:—

Names	Air Mail 15th Jan.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	£0 9 1½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 2 6
Turner and Newall	3 3 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 3
Attock Oil (X-D)	2 5 7½
Barsi Light Railways	45 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord.	2 2 6
Castlefield (Kiang) Rubber	0 2 9
Beira Railways	1 3 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad ...	0 8 3
Marconi International Marine	1 7 3
Western Union Telegraph	Dol.29.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 15 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 15 0
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	0 19 6
International Rlys. of C. America	Dol.5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 1½
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 12 3
British South Africa (Chartered) ...	1 0 9
Pehang Consolidated Ordinary ...	0 17 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. ...	0 3 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Pow.	Dol. 9.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd. ...	0 8 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd. ...	0 4 7½
Western Reef Ex and Dev. Co. Ltd	0 14 0
Amalgamated Banket Areas	0 6 4½
Beralt Tin Wolfram Co. Ltd.	0 9 0
Inter. Railroads of C. A. 5 per cent Cum-Pref.	Dol.63.00
B.B. and C.I Rly. Ord. Stock	£100 0 0
Imperial Bank of Iran	£11½
Benzol and By-Products Ltd. Pref.	1 0 6
Trust of Insurance Share Units ...	0 15 10½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 15 10½
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 1½

LONDON SEEDS

London: Jan. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe 26 Feb. quoted.
Barletta Russo unquoted.
South Australian 26/3 Feb. quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Jan. 25.

Smoked sheets standard ribber per lb. 11-7/8d.

44 PAGES
OF RECIPES FOR *BETTER*
SOUPS
SAUCES
GRAVIES
JOINTS
ENTREES
PIES
PU

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1030 of 1938

Messrs. JAVAJI KERAJI & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJI UMER HAJI JUSUB and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree dated 27th June, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 29th January, 1940 at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

ALL THAT piece of Partly of Fazandari and Partly of Pension and Tax Tenure land with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Kambekar Street, admeasuring 271 3/9 Sq. Yds. bearing Collector's New No. 1834, New Survey No. 1313, 1314, C. S. No. 1161 of Mandvi Division, Municipal B Ward No. 998 and New Street Nos. 146-150.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner
(1693)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF ENGLISH MAKE DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Madura sarees of different designs for ladies, etc., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1940 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR KANDIVLI STATION.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, right, title, interest and share in two plots (687 sq yds. and 45 sq. yds.) of insolvent Purshottam Gopalji Lohana, will be sold by public auction on Friday, 2nd February, 1940 at 3-0 P. M. (S.T.) at our rooms, 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to CRAWFORD & CO.,

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Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Stocks And Securities Easier In London

SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT LACKING IN COTTON

BOMBAY, January 26

New York cotton market showed the easier trend to-day following the scattered selling and liquidation while the weakness of Liverpool also adversely affected the sentiment.

London Stock Exchange was somewhat easier on selling pressure. Giltedgeds securities also showed the lower trend. Indian Sterling Loan was lower by ten shillings.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, Jan 25

Previous closing	10.72
To-day's opening	10.68
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	10.78
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, Jan 26

Previous closing	8.11
To-day's opening	8.04
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	7.97
Difference	—14

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 270
Broach July/August	Rs. 280

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 26

The trading in March began at 10.68 i.e. four points lower than he last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered selling with some liquiation while the renewed selling pressure later depressed March to 10.65 with no substantial support forthcoming

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 26

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 26

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March (10.75/75) 10.68/10.65
May (10.46/45) 10.37/10.34
July (10.13/12) 10.03/10.01

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Jan 26

American January (8.20) 8.05
American March (8.18) 8.04
Giza January (10.30) 10.19
Giza March (10.29) 10.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

JUTES

London, Jan 26

Dundee January (£48) £48
Lightning January (£46) £46

SEEDS

Castorseeds February March (£22 quoted) £21 3/4 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£20 1/2 quoted) £20 quoted
Linseed La Plata February (£15 1/2 quoted) £15 1/2 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted.

RUBBER

Spot (11 15/16d paid and buyers) 11 15/16d paid and buyers
Forward April June (11 7/8d paid and value) 11 7/8d paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£234 1/4 buyers; £234 1/2 sellers. Steadier) £236 buyers; £236 1/2 sellers. Firmer.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 26

500 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 50 bags simonds L Dayall; 20 bales grey ctn yarn E Spinner and Co; 200 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal and Co; 27 cases condiments E Spinner and Co; 20 cases bakery goods E Spinner and Co; 1183 bags linseed B Pahladrai; 2660 bags castorseed B Pahladrai; 115 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally and Co; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 2800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 22 bags fish maws H A Mahomed and Son; 124 bags turmeric H K Kesharwala; 25 bales hemp raw H K Kesharwala; 14 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 50 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co; 100 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co; 18 bales cotton twist waste Jani and Co; 340 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 5364 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros Ltd; 170 bags dry ginger R S Tata and Co; 158 bales ctn grey yarn E Noordin and Co; 20 bags ooplet E Noordin and Co; 12 casks condiments Poonjiaji and Co; 41 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 60 bags apricots kernals E Mavji and Co; 45 bags bees wax E Mavji and Co; 234 bags turmeric E Mavji and Co; 1370 bags castorseed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 200 bags gr nut seeds Pavri Sons and Co; 225 pkgs gum E Mavji and Co; 30 bags gum A Abdulla; 700 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

990 bags glucose; 66 bundles facial cream; 137 cases radios; 362 pkgs motor cars, commercial and truck chassis. 179 drums aluminium paste; 80 ctns bathroom fixtures; 44 ctns books; 58 cases graphite electrodes; 40 ctns lighting cells; 505 bales overissued newspapers; 105 cases antiphlogistine; 220 carboys acetic acid; 67 ctns toilet preparations; 69 cases machinery; 208 cases medicines; 180 slabs soaps; 31 cases ink; 380 cases quaker oats; 43 bags ctn remnants; 83 pkgs sodium bichromate; 50 kegs sodium hyposulfite; 127 cases sti files; 310 drums dyestuff; 98 cases flit insecticide; 77 cases tooth paste; 30 cases bromo paper; 147 bags borax granulated; 4332 rolls news printing paper; 186 pkgs auto springs; 603 cases batteries; 45 ctns glassware; 495 bundles wheels; 40 ctns ketchup in glass; 1958 lse tyres and tubes; 34 bales ctn fents; 49 pkgs potash chrome aluminium; 40 drums cleaning compound; 196 ctns tomato catsup in tins; 124 cases hurricane lanterns; 1081 drums caustic soda; 443 lse loose springs; 186 drums paint; 125 drums bleaching powder; 157 drums calcium carbide; 655 cases auto and auto truck parts; 1960 bales old newspapers.

WHEAT FORECAST FOR 1939-40

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, has issued the following All-India first wheat forecast for 1939-40 :

The total area under cultivation is estimated to be 32,381,000 acres, against 32,255,000 acres, the revised corresponding figure last year, thus showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. The climatic conditions at sowing time are reported not to have been quite favourable. But the present prospects of the crop on the whole are fairly good.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 26

Previous closing	3.98 3/8
To-day's opening	3.98 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 26

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 26

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Jan 26

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day :—Speculators bought. Offerings very small.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 25

Spot (21 13/16d) 21 15/16d+1/8
Forward (21 3/4d) 21 7/8d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 26

Gold bars fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 26

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 176.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.30) 30.30
London on Milan (78.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8) 0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Easier Feeling Continues In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Jan 26

In the share market easier feeling still pervaded over Jutes and only a limited business was recorded. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues opened steady and the same trend lasted till closing of the day on fresh buying support. Government securities were firm.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 92; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/4 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/14

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1495 small lot; Reserve 105/8 small lots c div; Railways: Kalighat Falta Railway 85.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 6/4; Dunbar ordy 202; New Victoria ordy 1/7.

Coals: Bengal 364; Bhulan Bararee 13/4; Kuardi 3.

Jutes: Auckland 240; Budge Budge 388; Chitavalsah 11/11; Cheviot 239 small lot; Delta pref 122/8; ex div; Dalhousie 389; Gourepore 748; Howrah 57/12; India 363; Orient 222 small lot; Reliance pref 152.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7; Indian Copper 2/6; Dalmia Cement ordy 10/4; Bengal Telephone pref 13/4, Benares Electric 13; Burn and Co 6 per cent pref 131/8 ex div; Indian Iron and Steel 40/5; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 51/12 small odd lot; do defd 43 small odd lot; Steel Corpn ordy 21/9; do pref 101; Balmer Lawrie 302; B I Corpn ordy 4/9; B B Petrol 5/7; Indo Burma Petrol ordy 114; India Paper Pulp 37; Titaghur Paper A and ordy 33/12; Tezpore ord 7/5, Gungaran Tea 352; Tezpora Tea pref 11/12.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Jan 26

Some support at lower levels reflected an improvement in Engineering and Mining issues with buyers predominating in Indian Coppers at 2/6/- and Burma Corporations at 6/12. Government securities maintained firm and banks encountered the usual investment demand. Cotton Mills were unchanged. Miscellaneous section was featureless.

Exchange transactions: Indian Bank 22/8; Cambodias 10 small lot; Rajalakshmi 54/8; Cochin Malabar 6/6 and 6/8; Manalurs 3/8 small lot; Mysore Sugars 43/12, 44 and 44/4; India Sugars 11/4 cd; Travancore Sugars 12/2, 12/4; Spencer A 7/2 xd; Mysore Chemical (8) 8/8; Mysore Chemicals 10/8 xr; 11/12 cr; Mysore paper 13/12; Indian Steel Rolling ordy 8/1, 8/2; do pref 8/12.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 26/1/1940 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.9 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 84.8 deg. (2.2 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 71.2 deg. (4.8 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 84 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours : 12 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) : 7.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26/1/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 26

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 53 3/8) dol 52 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/4) dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 59 1/2) dol 58 1/4
U S Steel Pref (dol 117 1/4) dol 117

3½ P. C. STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 26

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 26

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111) £111
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£108 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1984/58 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£105 1/2) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74) £73 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101) £101
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/8) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 5/8) £98 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/4) £110

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-5) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (52-1 1/2) 52-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3 1/4
Electric Music Industry (8-6) 8-6
Princhin Johnson (18-3) 17-7 1/2.
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 31-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-9) 60-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£34 1/2)
Dunlop Rubber (29-6) 29-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (29-6) 29-6
Ford Motors (15-0) 15-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £61 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-7 1/2) 101-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120-7 1/2) 121-3
P and O Def (19-6) 19-9
Distillers (66-6) 67-3
Bredfords Dye (6-9) 6-9
British Celanese (6-9) 6-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1 2
Courtaulds Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 35-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-10 1/2) 18-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47 1/2) dol 47
Indian Iron (61-3) 60-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (32-6) 31-3
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/8

JUTES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33) 33-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16) £16
East Rand Properties (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (57-10 1/2) 50-0
Trinidad Leasehold (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-7 1/8) 25-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (58-9) 58-9
Burma Oil (65-0) 65-0
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (78-9) 78-9
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£39 1/4) £38 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 5/8) £14 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def (£14 3/8) £14 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/2) £116 1/2
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS

The Manager, the Reserve Bank of India writes :—

Tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 of three months' Government of Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills were opened on Friday, the 26th January 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 45,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-6-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-0 allotted approximately 75 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 40,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-4-11 per cent per annum.

EXHIBITION OF "REJECTED" PICTURES

Sir Richard Temple Commends Individual Enterprise

The exhibition of rejected pictures—the first of its kind—has been organised by artists independently of any Society. It marks a new phase of the art-movement in Bombay and proves that rejected pictures are not unworthy of being exhibited. The exhibition provides an opportunity to art-lovers to witness paintings which, otherwise, would not have been presented to the public in a collective form.

The exhibits which number nearly 400 comprise oil-paintings, water-colours, black and white and photograph arranged in different sections and represent the traditions and current tendencies of the western and Indian schools of painting. The exhibition remains open till Sunday January 28 between 2 and 8 p.m. Admission is annas two.

Sir Richard Temple, presided over the exhibition which is being held at the Memorial Hall of the Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. V. R. Rao, one of the organizers of this exhibition welcomed the guests in a suitable speech.

Sir Richard declaring open the exhibition, referred to the lack of support for artists in India and commended enterprises organized by individuals.

Mr. N. M. Kelkar, thanked the president on behalf of the organisers and the function terminated.

Lakh Of People Take Pledge Of Independence

BOMBAY'S BIG RALLY AT CALL OF FREEDOM

Flag Salutations, Processions And Public Meetings

BOMBAY, Friday.

With two main mass meetings, one at the Azad Maidan attended by over a lakh of citizens and another at Parel where 30,000 workers mustered strong and a number of public meetings in different wards, with prabhat pheries, processions and flag salutations in every part of the city, Bombay witnessed one of the biggest demonstrations of recent years, on the "Independence Day."

As the vast concourse of people gathered at the main meeting at Azad Maidan and took the pledge in low yet determined tones, resolving to attain complete independence, two national tri-colours, flown as kites by young volunteers, soared in the sky, symbolising the aspirations of the Indian people.

A Unique Feature

A unique feature of the day's celebrations was the participation of a large number of Muslim citizens and associations including the Nationalist Muslim Party. Darul Mutalia, Anjuman Mujahedin, Majlis-e-Ahrar, Afzal-e-Payambari, Mahfil-e-Subhani and the Young Muslim Azad Party. After paying their homage to the National Tri-colour at Willingdon gardens at 2-30 p.m., a large number of Muslim citizens joined in a mile-long procession which started from the Congress House and terminated in a public meeting at Azad Maidan. The procession was led by Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, M. Ali Bahadur Khan, Bokhari, Harris, Salehbhai Hakim Ikrami and other prominent Nationalist Muslims.

63 Organisations Participate

The day's celebrations in the city and suburbs were held under the auspices of as many as 63 organisations including the Bombay Legislature Congress Party, Bombay Municipal Congress Party, All-India States' Peoples' Conference, the Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay Akali Dal, Goa Congress Committee, Nationalist Harijan Party. Marwari Sammelan, Bombay Kamgar Sangh and almost all the mercantile associations of Bombay.

CITY WAKES UP TO TUNE OF "VANDE MATARAM"

The city woke early to the shouts of "Vande Mataram" followed by the singing of "Prabhat Pheries" led by saffron clad "Desh Sevikas" under Mrs. Safia Khan.

Children and adults were seen everywhere vying with each other for climbing up their house tops and soon the National tri-colour was flying triumphant everywhere in the city.

Business was at a standstill, shops in practically all the Hindu localities were closed; so also were all the chief markets in the city.

All but ten out of the 62 textile mills in the city were closed and all the workers enthusiastically joined in the processions and demonstrations.

MILLS PICKETED

The Sassoon group of mills which remained open were picketed by volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Most of the private schools and colleges had declared a holiday, while the Government colleges had to be closed as the students kept out.

STUDENTS' PROCESSION STOPPED

The students of the Elphinstone college and Law college took out a procession but it was stopped by the police near Dhobi Talao and a student was taken into custody.

By 7 a.m. hundreds of cyclists with waving tri-colours tucked on front of their cycles, were seen wending their way along city streets, raising national slogans and calling on the people to observe the Day in a fitting manner.

Two mammoth meetings, were held in the morning, one on the Chowpatty sands, and the other at Matunga, where thousands thronged to pay their homage to the national flag. The symbol of their infinite yearning for complete freedom.

FLAG SALUTATIONS

Hoisting the flag at Chowpatty Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that the observance of the Independence Day had a special significance now when the whole world was plunged in a struggle and when India had to play her part in refashioning it.

India he said pointed the way to a new order through the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence.

In the north of Bombay Mr. B G. Kher, hoisting the national flag at the gardens near Nappoo Hall exhorted the audience to prepare for a struggle, to recreate society on the basis of love—a society not based on the exploitation of the many by the few

KHADI HAWKING

Throughout the morning volunteers went from street to street hawking khadi. The Khadi Bhandars were also crowded with buyers.

Desh Sevikas scoured the city streets distributing tiny tri-colours and making collections. They also visited many of the offices and firms in the Fort area.

In North Bombay

The North of Bombay carried out the morning programme of the Independence Day in a fitting manner. It was a day of flag salutation ceremonies, processions and meetings.

The Ramnarain Ruia College was closed. Flag-Hoisting ceremonies took place at Khalsa College and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the ceremonies were performed by Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mr. S. S. Batlivala.

Flag-hoisting ceremony at the Orient High School was performed by Mr. S. K. Patil. Among the high schools closed in the morning were the Orient High School, Shivaji Public School and the King George High School. A number of middle schools were also closed. Procession on cycles and motor-vans were also conducted.

BR. PREMIER'S EFFIGY BURNT

The various processions of students on the Independence Day in the north of Bombay, in which large number of girl-students participated in their school uniforms, culminated in a huge meeting held at Nappoo Hall Gardens at mid-day. Mr. B. T. Ranadive presided. Mr. S. A. Brelvi unfurled the National Flag. An effigy of Chamberlain, the British Premier, was burnt on the occasion.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi unfurling the National Flag amidst deafening cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" said, that at Lahore 10 years back, the Independence Flag was unfurled by Pandit Jawaharlal. Since then much water had flown below the bridges and they had achieved so much as to be confident of winning Independence very soon. They were now in the throes of a final struggle. It remained with Gandhiji to declare the struggle. That day would mark a winning-point in their history. It was the day on which they resolved not to rest themselves or to let others rest until they had won Independence. They would gain their object either as a result of negotiations by Gandhiji with the Viceroy or through a final struggle. They did not wish to quarrel over words. They were determined to be as free in their country as the Britishers were in theirs. Gandhiji would give them the call. They should be ready to answer the call. They should realise the importance of khaddar in their national struggle. In the long struggle they had waged, it had acquired the status of a national uniform.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi exhorted the students to keep the flag flying. He strongly disapproved of students crossing the bounds of non-violence in their enthusiasm and burning the effigy of Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. A. K. Ghosh also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Kurane read out the 'Students' Pledge.'

NON-VIOLENCE INDIA'S SHEET-ANCHOR

BOMBAY, Friday.

Thousands of people gathered on the Chowpatty sands this morning, when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. hoisted the tricolour, the emblem of India's national self-respect, amidst vociferous cheers and singing "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" by the Sevikas.

To-day being the "Independence Day", many people in response to the call of the Congress, came out of their houses early in the morning and streamed out to Chowpatty to pay their respectful homage to the National Flag.

Exactly at 8 a.m. the function commenced with the singing of the "Vande Matram".

As the Flag was being hoisted by Sjt. Bhulabhai, everyone present realising the significance of the solemn occasion, stood up watching the Flag going up with a determination to keep it ever afloat through thick and thin.

Mr. Bhulabhai explained the significance of the Independence Day, which had been observed every year since the Lahore Congress. At present when India was passing through a great crisis in her national history, the Day had a special meaning.

A NEW WAY.

Referring to the international situation, he said that at a time when Europe was being torn by a violent conflict in which the principles of truth, justice and humanity had been cast into oblivion, India had shown a new way, the way of fighting through soul-force. The fight for freedom in India was based on non-violence and self-purification.

Continuing Sjt. Bhulabhai said that India had decided to follow the path she had already marked out for herself. Britain should realise that this country was fully determined to march along that path at all cost till she reached her long cherished goal.

Finally he explained the Independence Pledge and exhorted the audience to take the Pledge at the evening meeting and endeavour to fulfil it and thus to hasten India's deliverance.

At Marwadi Sammelan

Mr. K. M. Munshi hoisted the National Flag at Marwadi Sammelan at Kalbadevi.

At Matunga

Early in the morning a large procession was taken out and it terminated at Napoo Gardens.

After the singing of the "Vande Mataram" by the Desh Sevikas, the flag-salutation ceremony took place at Napoo Gardens, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder was present.

Unfurling the Tricolour, Mr. B. G. Kher addressed the large gathering.

Speaking in Hindustani, Mr. Kher said that the ardour and the enthusiasm shown by the people throughout the country forced on his memory the days of the memorable Lahore Congress when the Independence resolution was passed. Wherever he toured, he found great awakening among the masses and the word "Independence", with its charm and thrill, acted as an elixir, rousing the enthusiasm of the people.

But India had not yet got her Independence; they had not yet

(Continued on page 13, column 2)

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 3, 1996
Muslim: Jilhaj 16, 1358
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1309
Hightide: 1-29 13-39
Lowtide: 7-43 19-38
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a benefit show of the film 'Chhaya' (Marathi Version) at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"In code telegrams to Denmark abbreviation 'Bensec' and 'Bencom' should be the first test word and will be charged for as one word.

Telegrams in code are now accepted for Switzerland."

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Fifteenth annual general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held on Sunday, February 4 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj Hall.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Ninotchka". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Young Man's Fancy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Lion Has Wings." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Juarez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.

NEW WEST END—"Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Ghazi Salahuddin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Time as usual.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The eighth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at Palagully, Samuel Street.

MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

There will be a discussion on "The Scope of School Mathematics" in the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

"IDEAL MUSICO"

A concert of classical music by Bai Gangubai of Hubli will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar.

VENKATESH TEMPLE, FANASWADI

Procession of Shri Venkatesh Bhagwan will start from Fanaswadi Temple to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and pass via Khar, and Andheri to Goregaon, B. B. and C. I. Railway in the Temple garden.

Vana Bhojan Festival will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday). The procession will leave the garden the same day at 5 p.m. and return to Bombay at night via Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Bandra, and G. I. P. Matunga. Gentlemen wishing to detain in the way for Puja are requested to give the information beforehand to the Manager, Shri Venkatesh Temple, Fanaswadi.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The Bombay Ex. Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "Birth-Control Is Necessary For India's Progress" will be the subject of the debate in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. Miss P. N. Nariman will propose and Mr. A. A. Zari will oppose.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN EXTENSION LECTURE

Muni Shri Jinavijayaji, professor of Prakritic Languages and Hindi, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Andheri, will deliver a lecture on "Jain Historical Literature" (in Gujarati) at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings (Ground Floor South Wing).

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A classical concert of Indian music will be held in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Bentham Hall Lane) to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). Vocal by Master James Pall and Master Ratilal Desai and Violin by Master Bhaskarrao Phatak.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A concert of the above will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Nissar Husain of Baroda, will entertain the members to Vocal music.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. at the tram stand on the bridge near the Flour Mill, Mazagaon.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GATHERING

The sixth annual gathering of the Technological Association of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, will be held on Tuesday, January 30, in the Department of Chemical Technology at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and thereafter in the University Gardens at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal will preside over the function.

WINTER LECTURE SERIES

The fifth lecture of the Winter Lectures Series will be delivered to-day (Saturday) at "Vanamali Hall" Kshatraikya Sanstha, Dadar, (near B. B. and C. I. Railway Station) at 6-30 p.m., when Prof. S. M. Mate, of Poona will speak on "Peculiarity of Motive in old Marathi literature."

BHATIA STREE MANDAL "DOLLS SHOW"

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Stree Mandal, there will be a "Dolls Show" today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. at Prabhudas Kothari Wadi, Mint Road, Fort. Members of the Stree Mandal and Kanya Mandir are requested to visit the show.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE ANNUAL DAY

The Annual College Day Gathering and Prize Distribution of the College will be held at the College to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside.

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS

The 'Pen-Friend series of Educational Lectures' will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. K. A. Abbas will address the meeting on "How to see Films" at the Forbes Sabha Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on the Nature of the Soul at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct the weekly class on Bhagvat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS (JUNIOR) 1939

The oral examination of the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Junior) 1939, organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting of the Truth-Seekers will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Amin Hazien, will preside and the subject: "Religion shall cure the worldills" shall be proposed by Mr. M. H. Umi for debate.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL

The annual athletic sports of the school will be held at the Cooperage to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. Mr. B. N Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE

The 5th annual social gathering of the Nair Hospital Dental College Students will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Majestic Hotel Dr M. D. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., will be the Guest of Honour.

A CHALLENGE TO LONG FACES!

4 Fourth Great Week

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KRISHNA

Directed by: HEMCHUNDER
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YOUNG MAN'S FANCY

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ANNA LEE, SEYMOUR HICKS

BUGLING FORTH THE IDEALS AIMING AT INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE!

GLORIOUS
GOHAR
Wages war against Untouchability
In
Shree RANJIT'S
Socio-Revolutionary
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, and CHARLIE
IN
'Achhut'
("The UNTOUCHABLE")
in GUJARATI
Written & Directed by
CHANDULAL SHAH

6 Sixth Great Week at Opera House
Daily: 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

IBN SAUD'S GREETING TO SCINDIAS

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

His Majesty the King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud of Arabia has sent the following message to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in acknowledging the greetings sent by the latter for the Id-ul-Zuha festival:—

"May the compassionate Almighty bless you and lead you to success."

Similar messages have also been received from Their Royal Highnesses, the Princes of Saudi Arabia and the Finance Minister.

These messages are regarded amongst the Muslim public as indicating the true feelings of the Muslims towards the venture of the Scindia Company in entering the Haj Line, which has brought with it not only increase of facilities and comforts of travel but which has marked the successful entry of a national concern into this trade.—United Press.

HEADING FOR MAHAGAI STRIKE

BOMBAY, January 25.

The Council of Action appointed by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress to secure war allowance for workers of the Bombay Presidency met to-day and passed the following resolution:—

"After having read reports from various centres about the increasing prices and the failure of employers to meet the demands of workers, the Council resolves to authorise the Negotiations Committee to take stock of the situation by consulting the various centres and unions, to fix up the date of Mahagai strike and also to negotiate an agreement where possible without in any way jeopardising common action."—United Press.

Students' Leaders Arrested And Released On Bail

Yeshwant Thakkar, Secretary and Mr. Godiwala of the All-India Students' Federation were arrested on a warrant of the Government of India for publication of an unlawful leaflet in connection with the war. They were released on a personal bail of Rs. 500 each by Inspector Desai.

Punjab Legislator's Tribute To Mr. Kher

BOMBAY, Friday.

Ch. Krishna Gopal Dutt, a prominent Congress member of the Punjab Assembly, interviewed yesterday Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay and discussed with him the working of the Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act. It is understood the points covered were the working of the School Boards, the conduct of the local bodies, the age of compulsion, recognised and unrecognised and approved schools, co-education, basic crafts, and the functions of the Bombay Provincial Board of Education.

Interviewed by the press, Ch. Krishna Gopal Dutt paid a glowing tribute to the efforts of Mr. Kher directed towards the diffusion of primary education in the Bombay Presidency. The progress made here since the old Act was amended, he said, was very gratifying. In his opinion, the Punjab did not compare favourably with Bombay in the matter of primary education and he considered it unfortunate that the Punjab Government fought shy of reforming the system of primary education on the Bombay lines.

Bombay-Nasik Road

INTIMATION TO MOTORISTS

Another diversion for traffic has been opened commencing from milestone No. 92 and crossing the road at furlong No. 92/4 and joining the first diversion. The diversion will be in use for a period of about one and half months. It is about one mile from the Ghoti village on the Nasik or Agra side of the Road.

State Internee Released

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 25.

Mr. Hazarilal Jhadiya, a public worker of the Indore State, who was arrested and interned in the Mandleshwar Jail by the State authorities about a few months back, was released unconditionally.

It is stated that this release is an outcome of the talks which Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had with the Prime Minister of the Holkar State recently.—United Press.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

There will be two concerts of music and dance at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday and Friday, next week under the auspices of the Indian School of Music. Miss Juthika Roy well-known gramophone star Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis of 'Tukaram' fame and Kumar Gandharva will be among those who will participate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Major R. M. Newton King, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Milne and Staff Officer to H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay attended a meeting of Bombay Chapter No. 18 at the Freemasons Hall and afterwards dined with the Chapter at the Bombay Club.

CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Mr. Bharatan Kumarappa, All-India Village Industries Association, writes:—

Independence means freedom from all forms of external control and exploitation, and it is not surprising that the Indian National Congress is today insisting that besides freedom from political bondage, we must strive also for freedom from economic, social and religious tyranny. To remove these chains and to work for true independence of our people, nothing short of steady, constructive work in every sphere of life is necessary.

Taking into consideration here only the economic sphere, independence will mean freedom from economic exploitation, i.e., preventing anyone from using the position of power to enslave his helpless neighbour, or worse still, to deprive him of his means of livelihood. You and I as consumers have the power immediately to effect such independence by resolutely turning away from factory products as far as possible and buying only articles of village manufacture. This will not only reduce economic exploitation, which is violence, to a minimum, but also effectively combat the forces of Imperialism whose only purpose in keeping nations in subjection is to control the latter in the interests of their own trade.

If we would win freedom therefore let us solemly determine to use henceforth as far as possible only articles made in our villages, even if it be at higher cost. For nothing precious can be obtained free of cost, and certainly not independence for ourselves and our neighbours. It is hoped that during this new year as the result of the Independence Pledge which the nation is soon to take, there will be a rush for khadi and other village industry products.

Symphony Orchestra Society's Dinner

The first dinner of the Symphony Orchestra Society at the Taj on Thursday evening proved quite a success, and, according to Mr. Lyttler, who proposed the toast of the Society and the Orchestra in a very apt after-dinner strain, it is the first of social functions to be arranged by the Committee for the members, which will include musical soirees exclusively for members. Mr. Lyttler traced the history of the Society, stressing its early difficulties, which only a man of the firm determination and staunch courage of Mons. Jules Craen, the director, could overcome. Well deserved compliments were paid to Mr. Mehli Mehta, the able and gifted leader of the orchestra and to Mr. Sevenoaks, the popular Secretary. The toast of the guests was proposed by Major Birdwood and responded to by Dr. W. Lovelock, whose suite will be played at the next concert on the 5th February.

A short programme of solo items followed. Miss H. Todd appeared for the first time and has proved to be a pianist of merit who puts real expression in her playing. Mr. Verga on the cello exhibited his usual excellence of technique and Mr. Mehli Mehta won a well-deserved encore for his brilliant execution. Some more music, particularly by a small ensemble would have been welcome, and we hope it will be introduced at the next dinner, even if restricted to the strings. All the same the Committee undoubtedly deserves the felicitations of those present for the arrangements of the evening.

One Of Four "Powers" Wants Means To Fight

JUNAGADH, Jan. 24.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Jinnah and the members of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Deputation in the premises of the building of Mr. Salehend Rate, Dewan of Junagadh.

Mr. Kazi Akhtar, President of the Junagadh Jamiyat, welcomed the guests.

Replying to the welcome Mr. Jinnah said: that Hindu leaders (Congress) were intoxicated and were "out to crush Muslims". But Muslims were now alert and the Muslim League would never allow it. Mr. Jinnah stressed the urgent need for equipping the League with a press to fight those who were in opposition and were equipped with all necessary means for the fight.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the Muslim League had attained its status and was one of the four powers which counted in shaping the future of India: Government, Princes, Congress and Muslim League. He demanded from Muslims, especially the rich Memons of Kathiawar, necessary means, to arm him, and promised them victory for Mussalmans, in the fight.

Mr. Jinnah thereafter proceeded to Mangrol, a Muslim State adjoining Junagadh State, where he stays for a few hours.

A donation of about Rs. 30,000 from Dhoraji was announced here, while Veraval, Junagadh and Wanthali jointly contributed Rs. 2,000.

BANTVA: The Muslim League deputation, headed by Mr. Jinnah, reached Bantwa from Mangrol after halting at Manavada "en route". At Manavadar they had tea with the Chief of the place.

The biggest procession to receive the deputation was witnessed here.—United Press.

RAMGARH WEEK FOR COLLECTIONS

Congress President's Proposal For Bihar

RAMGARH, January 25.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived here yesterday to inspect the construction of the Congress Nagar, in the course of a Press statement, desires that Ramgarh week should be observed throughout Bihar for collection of funds for the construction of the Congress Nagar and enrolment of members of the Reception Committee from February 5 to 20.

Enrolment and collection in the districts, the Rashtrapathi says, have not been satisfactory so far. Only about 500 members have been enrolled and except in Hazaribagh District and Sonthal Parganas and the Coalfields, the collection of subscriptions has not made sufficient progress. Efforts should be made to enrol as many members of the Reception Committee as possible and collect large donations from well-to-do persons, and also collect at the rate of Rs. 5 per village.

The Rashtrapathi requests the District Congress Committees to make necessary arrangements for the enthusiastic observance of the Ramgarh Week and remit all collections made within a week to the Reception Committee by February 15.

In conclusion the Rashtrapathi says that demand for money is great now and all expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs has to be incurred within the next few weeks.—United Press.

"Hind Pathak" Scouts Investiture

The investiture ceremony of the "Hind Pathak" Scouts was performed on Wednesday evening at the Podar Labour welfare centre, De-Lisle Road, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

After presentation of guard of honour, demonstration of Waud Drill, Falk Dance, First-aid in accident, Signalling Drill, etc. were shown to the audience. All items of demonstration were much appreciated.

Mr. Pakvasa thanked the organiser for asking him to preside over the function and wished them all success.

The function terminated after singing "Vande-Mataram", song.

Mahatma's Visit To Shantiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 24.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Santiniketan on February 15 next and is expected to stay for a couple of days.—United Press.

CONGRATULATIONS GALORE!

Minerva Movietone gratefully acknowledge messages, congratulating the enviable success of 'PUKAR' on its Silver Jubilee celebrations, from Patrons and admirers all over the country.

We are proud to reproduce here some of the extracts from the personal messages from Editors of prominent newspapers.

Mr. Francis Low, Editor "Times of India" writes:—
"—I congratulate you on the success of 'PUKAR' and wish equal good fortune for your next production....."

Mr. A. P. MARZBAN, Editor "JAME JAMSHED" writes:—
".... After seeing 'PUKAR' I feel certain that Indian pictures will reach the present high standard of American films....Congratulations on a most magnificent effort....."

Mr. SAMALDAS GANDHI, Editor "JANMA BHOOMI":—
"....'PUKAR' has merits which bring to our film world a singular pride..... It also carries with it that powerful and unassuming message of communal unity and harmony we so badly need....."

Mr. SITARAM J. SHARMA, Editor "HINDUSTAN PRAJAMITRA" writes:—
".... Without exaggeration 'PUKAR' is a picture which would definitely secure place in international film world....."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1940

PLEDGE OF PREPARATION

The Independence Day celebrations in the city were, by general consent, an unqualified success, the principal meetings being the largest held in recent years. Their most gratifying features were the peaceful way they passed off and the participation therein by men and women of all classes and communities. Despite Mr. Jinnah's unpatriotic lead to Muslims to keep away from the celebrations and thanks to the timely appeal of a number of Nationalist Muslims of the city, a large number of Muslims enthusiastically participated in the celebrations and many more passively sympathised with them. The Muslim institutions which joined the celebrations included the Nationalist Muslim Party, Majlis-e-Ahrar, Afzale Payambari, Muslim Azad Party, Young Muslim Party, Darul Mutalia, Anjuman Mujahedin, Young Muslims of Madanpura, and a large Muslim section of the mill workers.

A Nation's Resolve

Reports from other parts of the country show that every where the Day was celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm, all classes and communities participating therein. It is remarkable, indeed, that the procession of Kisans and workers at Patna was nearly seven miles long. Almost all the celebrations were held under Congress auspices, and the few meetings held separately in no way compromised the ideal of complete independence. The differences between the Congress and a section of the Socialists with regard to this year's pledge will not make much difference in the struggle for independence when it actually comes. The latter's point of view is well expressed in the following words by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayen: "We, a handful of socialists, cannot fight alone and win swaraj. The whole Congress must fight and the Congress can fight to-day only under the leadership of Gandhiji. And Gandhiji imposes conditions for his leadership. We accept these conditions unreservedly."

The Only Leader

What is the explanation of this year's extraordinary enthusiasm for the Independence Day celebrations? It is, as we have pointed out before, that the celebrations have to be followed either by an honourable settlement with Britain or a struggle which can end only with our winning complete independence. We still hope for an early honourable settlement, but we must be prepared for the struggle. This latter possibility should never be out of our mind and Congressmen should constantly remind themselves of the Working Committee's exhortation that this year's celebrations "must not only be the declaration of our national will of Freedom but a preparation for that struggle and a pledge to disciplined action." Those who took the pledge of preparation yesterday should continuously prepare themselves for the impending struggle in the way prescribed by the Committee and Gandhiji and should persuade others to do likewise. As Mr. Jayaprakash Narayen says, the Congress can fight to-day only under the leadership of Gandhiji and the conditions imposed by him for his leadership must be accepted unreservedly.

Conference On Labour Conditions

The conference of representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments and Indian States held at Delhi the other day to discuss questions relating to Labour, was probably the first of its kind, but such conferences need to be more frequent. It is only such representative conferences that can thoroughly explore the possibilities of co-ordination in Labour conditions in different parts of the country, it being understood that co-ordination must be such as is likely to level up, rather than level down the workers' conditions. It is a pity that the first conference was not convened while the Congress Ministries were in power. But the representatives of the Congress Provinces at the conference must have known the views of the Ministries as the question of holding such all-India conferences was considered many months ago.

Judging from the opening speech at the conference by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, the agenda of the conference was quite comprehensive. According to the Associated Press a concrete result of the Conference was that the Central Government should draft legislation on four important subjects in the light of discussion on them and send the draft to the Provincial Governments who would examine it and express their views so that the next Labour Conference to be called in January 1941 would have before it definite data to decide whether the Government of India could proceed with legislation. The draft bills relate to industrial disputes, holidays with pay, collection of industrial statistics and amendment of the Payment of Wages Act. The conference, it is reported, also generally agreed that provincial and State Governments should examine other subjects like sickness insurance and extension of legislation to workers in commercial establishments and shops and make definite suggestions regarding the line of future action on them. On a question like the collection of statistics, which is non-controversial for the most part, unanimous decisions are possible and action may speedily be taken thereon by the Government of India. Legislation on other questions like holidays with pay and sickness insurance has been long overdue. The Province of Bombay has already undertaken legislation on settlement of industrial disputes. All these questions are, indeed, more or less of a controversial character, and employers and workers may hold sharply different views thereon and it is right and proper that they have been referred to the Provincial Governments and public institutions concerned for their opinions before any central legislation is undertaken. But whether legislation is to be a Central or Provincial, it must be undertaken immediately. A year's delay is unpardonable.

War Propaganda And You

By H. G. WELLS

(An excerpt from a speech he was to have delivered at Stockholm as President of the P.E.N. Club, to the leading writers of the world. The war prevented its delivery).

I have had some experience of propaganda. For a time I was in control of the propaganda against the German Government conducted by the British Ministry for Propaganda from Crewe House, and the facts are given without justification and concealment in my "Autobiography" and in a book by Sir Stuart Campbell, the "Secrets of Crewe House".

★

The work I did was done in absolute good faith, and the gist of the business is that we, who lent ourselves to propaganda, were made fools of and ultimately let down by the traditional tricks of the Foreign Office.

We were kept in the dark about all sorts of secret entanglements to which these gentry had committed the country, and we were allowed to hold out hopes to the German people of a liberal post-war settlement our masters had no intention of making. We were tricked, and through us, the German liberals were cheated, and what these tricksters of the British Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay imagined they were doing except being very, very diplomatic and very clever about their double-crossing and generally having the laugh of their betters, I cannot imagine. Betters I say without a blush. Every disastrous thing that has happened in the past twenty years was clearly foretold by a galaxy of writers and thinkers twenty years ago. Our politicians and officials were, relatively speaking, little, purblind, chaps. Orders and titles cannot alter that. It filled them with joy to snub the highbrows. The evil state of Europe to-day is traceable almost directly to the want of imagination, the self-protective, cunning and the deliberate breaches of faith made by them during those eventful years that immediately followed the Great War.

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Well, once bit, twice shy. I am not going to be a stalking horse for the British Foreign Office again.

This is no remote problem I am discussing now. It is in all our minds here. I have been approached, and I suppose quite a number of us have been approached, more or less officially to do propaganda in Europe or America. One job suggested to me was to go to Paris to lecture in the good old liaison style, singing the praises of dear old Colonel Blimp and dear old Colonel Bramble, and explaining how very simple and democratic our British system is. I was to be made much of. Who knows if I might not have been given a ribbon for my coat? And the effect of me and my fellow-radical writers, going through our hoops obediently and faithfully, upon the still slightly critical and suspicious republican and radical side of French intelligence, was to have been highly beneficial to the British diplomatic schemes. Such as they are. It would demonstrate that we were all good little Government boys when it came to a show-down, that the real leaders of humanity are these bawlers and scribblers and knowing politicians. Hitler in hysteria and Mr. Chamberlain with his resolute expression.

★

Well, I have written and spoken very plainly about the contemporary British oligarchy and, war or no war, I intend to go on doing so to the end. It is a mental paralysis for India, and it blocks the way to any sincere federal association of the more genuine democracies of the world.

Most of us know that this time the propaganda activities are going to be much intensified, they are going to be far more cunning and elaborately misleading than ever before. But the reality of the case is that any writer or artist, or teacher of repute, who allows himself to be put on a wire and dangled in this fashion, according to the narrow ideas of some Director of Propaganda Herr Goebbels, Lord Perth, Lord Lloyd or what not, fails to grasp his real significance in the world. He is failing short of the essential aristocracy of his profession.

★

This issue is a plain one. It involves us all; no part of the world of thought and creative imagination can escape it. It is a conflict between adventurers or dull politicians on the one hand, trading on old national jealousies and resentments, stale and decaying and now poisonous dogmas and fear, who are blundering us down to destruction. That is one side of it. On the other hand, opposing this is the directive power of the fearless and unhampered human intelligence, expressing, educating and discovering. For this last, and for its supremacy we stand. This is the fundamental choice in life for every intelligent person, and by that choice mankind will triumph or end in complete disaster.

We are in revolt against this game of Power Politics which seeks to monopolise all this world for the triumphs of such poor fools as these leaders we have examined. We are not concerned with their wars.

Frankly Speaking

"No Change"!

The American-Japanese treaty of commerce has duly expired. The U.S.A. Secretary for Commerce has issued a statement, as a sort of its obituary notice, which sets forth the magnitude of its importance to Japan. It is clear from this statement that if the advantages, which Japan has been deriving from her trade relations with America, are stopped, a severe blow will be dealt to her economic position and, moreover, her military aggression will collapse entirely within a few months. The end of the treaty enables America to do so. But the remarkable point is that America is not going to do so. "In practice," says the statement, "the commercial relations between Japan and America would be subject to no change." If this is the attitude which the U.S.A. proposes to adopt all that Japan need do is to offer no further provocation to America and a treatyless state will not disturb her economic life or military programme at all. At any rate the expiry of the treaty is no consolation to China, the victim of an aggression, which, we are told, America strongly denounces.

Allies And Rumania

Somewhat of a tension had recently arisen between the Allies and Rumania. It arose over the question of petroleum supplies to Germany and it occasioned a dark semi-official hint from London that favourable treatment to Germany would be met with retaliatory action. The tension, however, has now been eased. An authorised spokesman at Bukharest has given the assurance that Government requisitioning and control of oil wells were intended to serve Rumania's own needs and did not mean an increase of oil exports to Germany. So far so good. But German pressure on Rumania directly as also, perhaps, through Russia, is growing daily. How long will King Carol or his Government be able to withstand this pressure? Incidentally, *L'Ordre*, an important French newspaper because "Pertinax" is associated with it, advocates an Anglo-French-Turkish guarantee to Rumania against any aggressor, whether Germany or Russia. In that case, a very interesting question will arise: What about Italy?

Incident Marches On!

Evidently the San Francisco report is incorrect. The soul of the people of Japan remains in agony and continues to call for balm and more balm. And there is no lack of response. The British Ambassador issued an ill-advised, if a well-meaning and conciliatory, statement which, as Mr. Arita so neatly puts it, has provoked "adverse result." The incident thus marches on. The city fathers have lent a hand, or rather their chests, and Japanese gun boats their munition and men to the good work of saving the soul of Japan. Now, what next in this national whopee of indignation?

Dutch Criticism

The flutter, which Mr. Winston Churchill recently, caused in neutral dove-cotes, has not yet died down, as is evident from the debate in the Dutch Parliament. M. Van Kleffens, the Foreign Minister, had a number of statesmanlike things to say firmly. But it is obvious that they were mainly inspired by a nervous anxiety to reassure the dangerous bully on Holland's eastern frontier. Considering all the circumstances the rejection of the Nazi demand to leave the League is admirable although here too M. Van Kleffens had to make a concession in the shape of a pro-Nazi criticism of the League. What is rather amusing is the Belgo-Dutch declaration of faith in "well-founded promises" and deprecation of light hearted discussion of possibility of attacks. If the faith is so real why did Belgium and Holland mobilise defence on the German frontier twice within a few months?

No Case

Few, not even Mr. Jinnah, will be surprised at the decision of the British Government not to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Muslim League's allegations against the Congress. The reason given by the Under-Secretary of State for not holding "a formal enquiry" was that such an enquiry would further embitter communal feeling. If a 'prima facie' case for an enquiry had been made out by Mr. Jinnah, the British Government would hardly have been deterred from an enquiry by the particular fear mentioned. But it is patent that there is no case at all, no case even for an informal enquiry. For, if there were one, the Governors concerned would have themselves urged an enquiry or the Viceroy would have done so as the matter had been referred to him by Mr. Jinnah. It is curious the Viceroy and the Governors and even the Under-Secretary of State do not expressly say that there is no case for an enquiry. The reason for their studied silence is hardly complimentary to them.

Independence Day

By D. F. KARAKA

A decade ago at Lahore the Congress carried a resolution demanding complete independence for India. A month later on January the 26th 1930, this country celebrated its first Independence Day. Ten years have passed since then, ten long and eventful years. The demand for independence, however, remains as firm as ever.

* * * *

This day, therefore, has a deep significance for the people of India. It is not so much what happens or what is said on the day that matters, so much as the spirit, which engenders it. To-day when there is so marked a cleavage of opinion between Britain and India on the question of the British attitude to India after the war, when the Muslim League under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah has thought it fit to split the ranks and declare a day of deliverance from the Congress, Independence Day takes on an added importance in that it echoes the united voice of the Indian people. It gives the people, the masses all over the country an opportunity to express its sympathy with Congress aspirations and the various political bodies, who think it fit to join in the Independence Day ritual, give thereby their assent to what is said and done by the Congress in the name of the Indian people. The demonstration is important in that it is a symbol of the Indian demand. It makes it possible for Britain to understand the importance of a Congress demand or a Congress ultimatum.

* * * *

Chowpatty and the Azad Maidan have now become the forum of the people. The crowds that assembled at Chowpatty in the morning with the vast expanse of sun-kissed water in the background gave expression to the Indian desire to stand under a flag of its own. It is the Indian National Flag—the flag of the people—a flag which may one day signify the complete independence of three hundred and seventy millions. Already the Governor of the United Provinces has been courteous enough to pay a visit to Anand Bhuvan with the same Congress flag flying gloriously over it. Pandit Jawaharlal has said that it had no political significance. It may be so, but it was a good omen in that coming events usually cast their shadows before.

* * * *

The procession is likewise significant. It passes through the city proper, 'midst the areas where we have some of our worst slums. The Congress does not walk on the outer fringe of the city, but always along the roads where the people live. And the culminating point is the free and open space of the Azad Maidan where children usually play beneath the blue heavens. What greater freedom can man desire?

What you see in Independence Day depends on your frame of mind, your political outlook, your entire mental make-up. There are soul-less people. They forget that symbolism, which to us is the spark of Indian freedom. Their eyes are closed to the years that have gone before. The ghost of the past has never haunted them, as it has to those who spent some of the best years of their life in a city jail. Well might an Eskimo stand before the Cenotaph in Whitehall and wonder why the world pays it homage and why as every Englishman passes it, he instinctly doffs his hat.

We have a code of morals and etiquette too. Some day it will be understood by the outside world. To that day—the day of our Independence—we march on.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A wise man never gives advice until he is asked for it.

If a man doesn't know when to be silent he doesn't know when to speak.

And you may sometimes judge a man by the company that doesn't keep him.

A diplomat is a man who has acquired the art of knowing how to wait patiently until his turn comes.

A woman says her husband is so fond of an argument that he won't eat anything that will agree with him.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

ROME, Jan. 25.

Half-castes will assume the status of their native parent and the Italian parent will be forbidden to recognise them as their own children.

They will be allowed to enter only native institutions where they will be brought up and educated "in accordance with their subject status." Italian papers emphasised that this decision is in accordance with Fascist policy of preserving the integrity of the Italian race.—Reuter.

* * * *

The members of the Bombay Forward Bloc had announced their intention of boycotting the B.P.C.C. and participating in the Girni Kamgar Union's programme for Independence Day.

The report is, however, not yet fully confirmed that the G. K. U. were telephoning S.O.S. to the B. P. C. C. incessantly throughout Friday.

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi is to see the Viceroy on February 5 or 6.

'This is another of the mean and malicious tactics of the Hindu Congress leader in view of the fact that the Muslim League Executive has been called on February 3.

* * * *

But although taken in the rear as it were, the situation is not so bad for the Comrade Qaid-e-Azam at all.

The way is always open for him to take no decisions, as usual.

* * * *

But, as another report reminds us, the position is not so easy for the Comrade. A frontal and very treacherous attack has been made, obviously in sympathy with the Congress, by the British Government.

Sir Hugh O'Neill has announced in the Commons rejection of the Qaid-e-Azam's demand "here and now" for a Royal Commission to inquire into fully proved atrocities of the Congress.

This unholy Anglo-Hindu combination is, however, counting without its host. Brilliant strategist and tactician as the Qaid-e-Azam is, he will yet fight his way out.

* * * *

Signincance, says a Press message, attaches to the Punjab Premier's visit to New Delhi.

It does. But we are sure that Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, the Secretary of the A.-I. Muslim League, is carefully watching him on behalf of Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

Mr. V. D. Savarkar demands that untouchability be wiped out.

We, however, cannot support this demand because it amounts to a plea to wipe out Dr. Ambedkar.

* * * *

At a recent inquest in Bombay the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had taken more liquor than was good for him.

Ought he to have taken a little less?

* * * *

The Red Army, says Helsinki, is trying to advance under cover of tanks.

The Junior Colleague has, as a matter of fact, been wondering for some past, whether the time has not come for the Russians to change their hammer-and-sickle motif more appropriately to a bomber-and-tank one.

* * * *

The German Official Wireless declares that Germany is strictly neutral in the Russo-Finnish conflict.

All right, all right. But why emphasise it, and why rush to deny reports to the contrary?

* * * *

It is officially announced in Berlin that the pocket battleship *Deutschland* will be renamed *Luetzow* and the heavy cruiser *Luetzow* will also be renamed something or the other.

This, forfeiture of the *Luetzow*'s name sounds like confirmation of a recent claim by a British submarine.

* * * *

One of the men on the mine sweepers was asked the other day whether his job of sweeping up magnetic mines wasn't a very hazardous one. This was his reply;

"Magnetic mines are not nearly so dangerous as magnetic blondes If you're struck by a magnetic mine, it's all over in a few minutes. If you're struck by a magnetic blonde, it's often a life sentence."

GRAVE THREAT TO BRITISH SEA ROUTES IN WEST INDIES

U.-Boats Prowling Near Trinidad?

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

THE NEWSPAPERS CITE "RELIABLE MARITIME QUARTERS" FOR THE PREDICTION OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK ON BRITISH MERCANTILE LIFE-LINES IN THE WEST INDIES.

IT IS DECLARED THAT THREE U.-BOATS ARE PROWLING IN THE VICINITY OF TRINIDAD ATTENDED BY A SPEEDY 5,000 TON ARMED EX-LINER SERVING AS A TENDER.

The plan is reported to be to deliver lightning blow at British and French ships carrying grain, foods and oil. The American authorities are stated to have said that they are aware of at least some details of the project. Under the plan, it is said, several German merchantmen recently left South American ports with submarine fuel and provisions. Tourists who have returned from Curacao stated that German residents there were aware of the scheme and predicted privately that neutral and allied shipping will be "staggered" in the near future.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S COTTON EXPORTS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In the first 4-1/2 months of war Egypt has exported 96,600 more bales of cotton than in the same period a year ago in spite of the loss of her markets in enemy countries.

The Egyptian Government Department of Statistics announces that the British Empire alone has increased its purchase of Egyptian cotton by more than 1,00,000 bales and France by nearly 48,000 bales.—Reuter.

"Sword Of Damocles Poised Over Tokio"

(Continued from page 1.)

supplier of essential raw materials since the European war disrupted considerable portion of Japan's trade with Europe.

In other words the publication shows how Japan would be hamstrung, should any development interrupt her normal commerce with the United States.

Japan Ranked Third In Trade

Mr. Hopkins recalls that in recent years Japan ranked third in trade with the United States both as a buyer and a seller. Japan accounts for between seven and eight per cent. of American imports and exports while the United States supplies 34 per cent. of Japan's total imports and buys from 16 to 20 per cent. of the total Japanese exports.

As Japan's exports within the yen bloc area (a trade which does not bring in any foreign currency) are between 40 to 50 per cent. of the total, it is clear that her exports to the United States constitute an important source of foreign currency with which to buy raw materials.

Mr. Hopkins shows that the United States supplies Japan approximately 56 per cent. of her essential requirements of heavy industry including 40 per cent. of raw cotton, 40 per cent. of her metals, 50 per cent. of her machinery and 65 per cent. of her petroleum.

Discriminatory Duties Not To Be Imposed

Referring to the Japanese Government's recent efforts to prevent the advent of a treatyless situation, the statement says unfortunately no agreement on a new treaty had yet been reached, but both the nations had decided not to impose any discriminatory duties when the treaty had expired.

Thus in practice the commercial relations between Japan and America would be subject to no change. "Nevertheless this situation renders unstable not only trade but the general relation between the two countries and it is confidently hoped that the Japanese-American relations would shortly be restored to their normal state on a treaty basis."—Reuter.

JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA EXPLAINED

TOKIO, Jan. 25

"Japan's policy in China is not aimed at eliminating the just and reasonable interests of third powers", declares an official statement issued with regard to the expiry of the Japanese-American trade treaty.

The statement adds, "on the contrary, it is firmly believed that there were many fields for co-operation between Japan and third powers in the creation of a new order in East Asia."—Reuter

120 Germans Repatriated From Kenya

NAIROBI, January 26.

A hundred and twenty German men, women and children had been repatriated from Kenya this week in conformity with the Government's policy to repatriate all Germans except those whose detention is considered desirable.

There were still a hundred and fifty at large not including over 500 refugees.

Many of the children speak only English.—Reuter.

INDIA'S AID TO FINLAND PLEDGED

Zetland's Reply To League's Communication

GENEVA, Jan. 26.

The replies of India and Canada to the League communication regarding Finland's appeal are published to-day.

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, stated, "The country agrees to the proposal of the Assembly and will afford Finland such assistance as lies in her power".

The Canadian Government announces that she will place 100 thousand dollars at the disposal of the Finnish Government for the purchase of transport and Canadian foodstuffs for the relief of the Finnish people.—Reuter.

GERMANY STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Reports Of Aid To Russia In War Against Finland Denied

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A declaration of neutrality regarding the Finnish-Soviet war was made by the Official German wireless.

The announcer repeated the denial of reports that German pilots acted as air raiders for Russia saying, "Germany has never sent pilots to Russia and never did Russia ask us.

She is aware of the fact that Germany has adopted an attitude of strict neutrality regarding Russian conflict.—Reuter.

NO ADVANTAGE OF EITHER SIDE

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.

"The measures taken by the Government are not to the advantage of one or the other of the belligerents" declares the well-informed economic paper "Argus" commenting on the decision to set up the National Petroleum Commissariat.

Pointing out that, while demands were recently increased and production appreciably diminished, the "Argus" continues: "The rapid rearmament of the country and the national economic development of raw materials depend upon the quantity of petrol produced and just distribution."

The article emphasises that the new organisation is due to the necessity of regulating internal consumption regarding which difficulties have arisen through the ever-growing demand from abroad.—Reuter.

Bacon Rations To Be Increased

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Ministry of Food announces that the weekly bacon ration will be increased from four to eight ounces from January 29. The Ministry state that the increase is due to improvement in stocks.—Reuter.

U. S. BANS AIR-MAIL PARCELS TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Post Office has banned sending of parcels to European belligerents by the Clipper 'plane service

Authoritative circles state that the action has not been prompted by the situation created by Britain's seizure of mails from the United States ships.—Reuter

BERLIN TALKS ON BALKANS

BERLIN, January 26.

The German Ministers to Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria took part in a conference here to-day. With the exception of the German Minister to Greece, all have left for their respective places. It is understood they discussed Germany's policy in the Balkans.—Reuter.

No Booking Of German Passengers

Japan's Preventive Methods: Br. Sends Reply To Tokio Protest

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

It is understood that Government is to instruct Japanese Shipping companies to refuse passages to belligerents "on active military list" according to the Domei Agency.

It is added that the object of the order is to prevent any recurrent of the "Asama Maru" incident.—Reuter.

NO GERMAN PASSENGERS

SAN PEDRO, Jan. 26.

The Japanese Steamship Company, Osaka Shosen Kaisha has announced that similarly to Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as a sequel to the "Asama Maru" incident, they refuse for the duration of the war to book as passengers Germans travelling to Germany via the Orient.—Reuter.

"EXAGGERATED REPORT"

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman to-day stated that the report of his reaction to Sir Robert Craigie's statement had been a little exaggerated. He also emphasised that Mr. Arita in no way objected to the issue of the statement.—Reuter.

BR. AMBASSADOR MUST CONFER WITH JAPAN

LONDON, January 26.

Neither the British reply nor the text of the Japanese protest will be published in London until the Ambassador has had an opportunity of conferring with the Japanese Government.—Reuter.

BR. REPLY TO JAPAN'S PROTEST

LONDON, January 26.

The British reply to the Japanese protest on the case of the "Asama Maru" has been sent forward early this morning and will be delivered by Sir Robert Craigie to the Japanese Foreign Minister at the first opportunity, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.—Reuter.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING

TOKIO, Jan. 26

Sir Robert Craigie informed Mr. Arita that the British reply to Japan's protest would be handed over shortly.

According to the Domei Agency he also tried to remove the effects of the statement he issued earlier today to the Japanese press.

He explained that this only thought in issuing the statement was to show that the British action was not a measure specially directed against Japan and he had been disagreeably surprised by the effect it had.

Mr. Arita replied that the Ambassador's motive was understandable, but it was a matter for regret that the statement invited adverse result.—Reuter.

British Admiralty To Take Over Building Of Merchantships

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is understood that the admiralty intend to take over the building of merchantships as well as of naval vessels.

This is expected to have a big influence in accelarating the shipbuilding expansion programme, to which great importance is attached. It will co-ordinate such problems as those of labour and raw materials. An office, approximating to that of controller of shipbuilding, will have to be created.—Reuter.

U. S. A. TO SPEND 252 MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON Jan 26

The Senate has approved the 252 Million Dollar Emergency Defence Appropriations Bill, which now goes to the House of Representatives for action on amendments including cuts to the extent of 13 million dollars affecting army, Navy and Coastguard funds.—Reuter.

Fr. Help To Turkish 'Quake Stricken

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Credit of fifteen million francs for relief of Turkish earthquake sufferers has been authorised by a decree in the Official Journal.—Reuter.

BRITISH 'PLANE SHOT DOWN

BERLIN, January 26.

A British reconnaissance 'plane was shot down near Duisburg when attempting to fly over the Ruhr District, according to a High Command communique.

According to the Official News Agency the British 'plane was engaged by a Messerschmidt fighter and was shot down. The 'plane struck the ground violently and the crew were killed.

BRITISH 'PLANE MISSING

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Air Ministry announces that an R. A. F. plane, which left its base in France, yesterday to carry out a reconnaissance flight over north-west Germany, has failed to return.—Reuter.

CONFIDENT OF ALLIES' VICTORY IN WAR

Nevile Henderson Warns People To Be Ready For Long War

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The view that the war may last for a long time is held by the former British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson.

Sir Nevile speaking at a meeting to-night said that it was going to be a hard war and possibly a very long one. He was confident of ultimate victory for the Allies.

Sir Nevile added that Britain had great economic advantage but at the same time he pointed out that the economic machinery in Germany will not collapse easily.

He exhorted the audience to save every scrap of refuse and cited as an example that while he was having conversation with Goering the latter ordered his servant to pick up the stopper of a bottle and preserve it since thousands of pigs were fed by stoppers of used bottles in Germany.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT FIRES ON BRITISH STEAMER

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.

It is revealed that in retaliation to the "Asama Maru" incident, sailors from a Japanese gunboat boarded a British steamer "Wing Sang" while she was off Foochow on Jan. 24.

A passenger told Reuter that the "Wing Sang" was lying at anchor when the gunboat fired two shots across her bows and Japanese came aboard and told the Captain that that they were doing so in retaliation to the "Asama Maru" incident. The Japanese left after a few moments without making a search.—Reuter.

TOKIO CITY FATHERS MARCH TO BRITISH EMBASSY

TOKIO, Jan. 25.

Members of the Tokio Municipal Assembly, wearing red and white bands across their chests, marched to the British Embassy to-day and presented copies of resolutions condemning the British navy's action in "Trespassing the rights of a neutral nation."

Captain Yoshedawatabe, Commander of the "Asama Maru", has been superseded by Captain Torufujita of the "Hakone Maru" and has been placed on the waiting list.—Reuter.

AMERICANS IN SWEDEN ADVISED TO RETURN

Nothing Can Be Foretold Of Future

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.

The American Minister has advised Americans in Sweden, particularly women and children, to consider the advisability of returning to the United States as soon as possible.

His circular adds, "While the situation is not immediately dangerous nothing can be foretold of the future."—Reuter.

U. P. Governor Urges Establishment Of Hospitals

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

That the public should encourage and support the establishment of hospitals like the Kamala Nehru Hospital was the view expressed by H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of U.P., replying to an address presented to him this morning by the Pragwalas of Allahabad in the Magh Mela which he visited.

Her Excellency Lady Hallet opened an Agricultural Exhibition on the occasion.—United Press.

BANKS AS NATIONAL ASSETS

They Will Limit Inflation By Prudent Means Says Mckenna

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The ways in which banks could serve the nation in the present struggle were referred to by Mr. Reginald Mckenna presiding at the Annual General meeting of the Midland Bank.

He said that they could help to delay and even avoid an onset of inflation which, if it came, would be due to the growth of civil and military consumption together beyond the country's capacity to produce. The wise course was to prevent or limit inflation by every prudent means in diverting goods and services from civil to military purposes. The Government had made a great advance in recent years in management of monetary conditions and could determine the degrees, if any, of inflation that would be permitted. It was possible that a moderate raising of the general level of prices would be no more than a healthy stimulus to energy in supplying war needs. Nevertheless, we must not blind ourselves to the possibility that the war, if of long duration, might demand more drastic methods. Perhaps, even compulsory saving of all increases in income will be needed to secure the full and necessary diversion of spending power from the public to the Government.

Mr. Mckenna concluded by remarking that the strain imposed during 1940 would be severe, but our immense national resources, together with the high degree coordination between France and ourselves and the inestimate asset of high morale left no doubt of the ultimate issue of the struggle.—Reuter.

Swastik Oil Mills

We have received the following from the Swastik Oil Mills:—

The report by Mr. Zulmiram Choudhury about the alleged plight of the Swastik Oil Mill workers appearing in your issue of 25th January, we may say at the outset, is full of mis-statements.

1. Our working hours, leave, etc., are fully in accordance with the rules laid down by the Factory Act for oil mills and hydrogenation plants and there has been absolutely no breach whatsoever.

2. There are number of workers who are continuously in our service since the commencement of the mills. There has been no reduction whatsoever in the wages as such since the start but, on the other hand, most of them have now been earning much more than what they were earning at the start.

3. Even an unskilled worker engaged at our mills gets a starting wage of annas eight per diem.

4. The workers are always liberally treated and unless one is proved, on thorough investigation, to be guilty of gross misconduct, his services are never terminated without notice.

5. The Management is running a co-operative society for the last couple of years for the benefit of the workers with a view to relieve them from the clutches of the money-lenders. A great number of workers have joined the society and are deriving the benefits thereof.

6. The increase in prices of our manufactured products is in no way out of proportion to the increase in the cost of raw materials. Besides the ruling rates are quite on a par with similar articles manufactured by others. We may, however, point out the gross exaggeration made by your correspondent in stating Rs. 18 to be the price of a tin of vegetable product which has never gone up above Rs. 10.

STOP PRESS

Br. New Naval Scheme

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A new Naval scheme is to be put into operation to meet the needs of war expansion. Men from the lower deck will be recommended by the Commanding Officers as candidates for commission. They will then undergo intensive training for three months and those who pass the necessary examination will be granted temporary commissions for the period of hostilities only.—Reuter.

War And Turkish Premier's Pessimism

ISTANBUL, Jan. 26.

The Prime Minister of Turkey said in an interview published here, that while Turkey is doing her utmost to prevent the war from spreading to eastern Europe, no one can be sure that it can be avoided.—Reuter.

CHILDREN HEALTHIER AND STRONGER DUE TO QUAKER OATS

All the Family Feel Much Better

"The result of a month's trial eating Quaker Oats in my home was very satisfactory. We all feel much better and my children look healthier and stronger. I feel I cannot praise the qualities of this wonderful food too much." B. Ray, 36 Panchanan Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.

Delicious Quaker Oats Nature's Own Health Food

Ordinary food can never match the marvellous health-giving qualities of Quaker Oats. Nature has given this whole grain food every essential element for strong, sturdy development of body, bone and muscles. It soothes the nerves, aids growth, creates new energy. For children it adds inches to height and pounds to weight. Give Quaker Oats to your family every day.

TWO KINDS—the Standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial. *Buy a tin today.*

QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE

In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.

QUAKER OATS

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Country's Faith In Congress Leadership

Millions Pledge To Independence

'MAHATMA AS PILOT, GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS'

Processions & Public Meetings Demonstrate People's Determination To Be Free

Reports from all provinces indicate that the Independence Day has been observed with due eclat in response to the special appeal of the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi this year.

Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad observed a twenty four hours fast to inaugurate the Independence Day.

THE SIND ASSEMBLY WAS ADJOURNED AND THE PREMIER AND SIR GULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH WHO APPEARED IN GANDHI CAPS WERE CHEERED BY THE CONGRESS MEMBERS.

PATNA'S RECORD

AT PATNA, THE STRIKE OBSERVED BY STUDENTS AND MILL WORKERS WAS SO PEACEFUL AND NON-VIOLENT THAT THE POLICE ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASKED TO REMOVE THEMSELVES FROM THE PREMISES OF FACTORIES AND COLLEGES.

At Madras two huge public meetings were held side by side at the High Court beach when the Independence pledge was taken by over a lakh of people.

A large number of Harijans, Muslims and students participated in Nasik demonstrations.

"GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS"

At Poona, the new Congress Ho use was opened by Sjt. N. V. Gadgil. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo addressing the gathering on the occasion said, that the fact that they had chosen Gandhiji as their generalissimo was a guarantee of success.

Similar reports have been received from Peshawar, Lahore, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and several other places.

JAWAHAR HOISTS FLAG

Celebrations At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Independence Day celebrations in the Mohallas, City and Civil Lines of Allahabad were on a unique scale.

The entire programme beginning with Prabhat Pherries in the early hours of the morning was gone through. There were meeting and processions. There were street decorations with flags and festoons. Shops and markets hoisted the national tricolour. The E Wing of the University, the Christian College and other educational institutions also observed the occasion with solemnity and enthusiasm.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted a tricolour flag in the morning at Mahomeali Park and addressed the students in the E Wing of the University.—United Press.

CELEBRATIONS IN MADRAS

Flag Hoisting Ceremonies In 30 Places In City

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

A clarion call to all irrespective of caste or creed to muster under the national flag was given by Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, hoisting the tricolour flag at Loane Square this morning under the auspices of the Madras District Congress in observance of the Independence Day.

Mr. Reddiar exhorted the people to carry out constructive programme of the Congress as a prelude to the starting of a National struggle.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, was present.

The Independence Pledge framed by the Congress Working Committee was read by Mr. Reddiar the whole assemblage repeating it word for word.

Similar flag hoisting ceremonies were performed in about thirty places in the city under the auspices of various Congress Committees, youth organisations and labour unions.—United Press.

Two Meetings At Madras High Court Beach

Two meetings were held at the High Court beach to-night in celebration of the Independence Day, one convened under the auspices of Andhra District Congress Committee presided over by Mr. T. Prakasam, and the other under the auspices of Madras City Forward Bloc presided over by Mr. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central).

At the former meeting Mr. Prakasam read the Independence Pledge as approved by the Congress Working Committee and explained its significance. The Pledge taken the meeting dispersed quietly. The meeting was largely attended and was preceded by a "Charka" procession.

CELEBRATIONS IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Jan. 26.

The "Independence Day" was celebrated throughout the Frontier Province to-day when Frontier men including Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, took the Independence Pledge afresh under the Congress banner and held numerous meetings and red-shirt rallies.

In the afternoon a huge procession to the accompaniment of drums, flutes and bag-pipes and with shouts of "Hindusthan Azad," "Inquilab Zindabad" was taken through the main streets of the city.

In the evening a mass meeting was held under the presidency of Mian Jaffar Sahah, M.L.A., President of the District Congress Committee, who unfurled the tricoloured flag.

Several local papers brought out special Independence Day numbers.—United Press.

BIRTH RIGHT OF EVERY INDIAN

CALCUTTA, January 26.

It was the birth right of every Indian to be free, said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, speaking at Mahommad Ali Park on the significance of the Congress Independence Pledge.

The Maulana said that those, who did not agree to the pledge, as read out at the meeting, should stand aside and then report the views to their respective District Congress Committees, who would forward them to the A.-I. C. C. in due time. He reminded the audience that once they had taken the pledge, they were morally bound to carry out its terms. Merely to follow the reader of the pledge was not what was wanted of them. They must draw an inspiration from it, and try to follow it in their every day lives. He emphasised that their struggle was a non-violent one, and the non-violence must be observed in thought, word and deed.

Concluding, Maulana Azad requested every member in the gathering to take the oath in the spirit in which it had been drafted.

A large number of Muslims participated in to-day's celebrations in the city.—A.P.

AZAD READS NEW PLEDGE.

The new pledge was read out at a meeting in Mohamed Ali Park at which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Working Committee, was present. The Maulana explained the aim and meaning of the new clauses, which the whole crowd repeated.

Flags flew from all Corporation buildings, as well as from many shops and houses.

Nearly Rs. 2,000 was collected by the All-India Spinners Association from the sale on the streets of handspun and khadi flags.

Two arrests were made during the day. Both men, who were arrested while distributing Communist leaflets, have been remanded in custody.—A. P.

LAUNCH FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Bose's Exhortation At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Lucknow observed the "Independence Day" with great eclat. Prabhat Pheries were taken out and several meetings were held when the Congress Pledge was reiterated.

Addressing a meeting of more than 40,000 people organised by the Provincial Forward "Bloc", where the pledge of 1930 was read out, Mr. Subhas Chandra remarked that Swaraj could not be achieved through the plying of Charkha and using Khadi. It would come only through mass organisations and sacrifices.

"We do not want power, position and office. We want the Congress to launch a fight for Independence and the moment that fight is launched our differences would vanish."

Referring to the projected compromise talks he remarked how could there be any compromise between slavery and freedom, and that too with honour.

The Congress Committee also observed the "Independence Day" with great pomp by taking a procession, and holding a meeting where the new pledge was read out.—United Press.

CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

Several Mills & Factories Closed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

In spite of rains the "Independence Day" was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. After Prabhat Pheries, flag-hoisting was performed at every ward of the city. In Chandni Chowk and many other business quarters, National flags were hoisted on the shops, many of which remained closed.

Several mills and factories being closed, workers joined in the celebration of the day.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi awarded a "Charkha" and a "Takli" to the winners in the "Charkha" competition.

Most of the colleges and schools remained closed and students held a meeting reiterating their resolution passed at the recent Delhi session of the All-India Students' Convention.—United Press.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE OPENED

Women Cyclists In Independence Day Procession

POONA, Jan. 26.

A cycle procession was taken out this morning in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day.

Women cyclists also participated in the procession which terminated at the Congress House where Mr. N. V. Gadgil M.L.A., hoisted the Congress Flag.

The opening ceremony of the new Congress House of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also took place this morning. Messages of goodwishes from Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other Congress Leaders were read by Mr. Deshpande, the Secretary of the M.P.C.C.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the M.P.C.C. who declared open the new Congress House thanked the donors and the public who contributed towards the building.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Mr. Dadhe also addressed the meeting.

Thereafter presentations were made to the engineer and other workers who constructed the Congress House.—A.P.

SIND ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

Premier & Hidayatullah Wear Gandhi Caps

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Sind Legislative Assembly which met at 3 in the afternoon after eight months, was adjourned owing to the "Independence Day."

The House met in a calm atmosphere although subdued excitement owing to the resignations of Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, Hindu Ministers, and the decision of the Hindu Independent Party to sit in the Opposition, was evident.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, wore a Gandhi cap to-day and had a tricolour flag in his button-hole. The Congress members warmly shook hands with him.

When the House met, Miss Jethi Sipnimalani, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, requested the Speaker to adjourn the Assembly to enable the members to participate in the "Independence Day" procession. As Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Leader of the House, had no objection, the Speaker adjourned the House which meets again to-morrow morning.

Later, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premmier, and Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani participated in the Independence Day procession.—United Press.

SIND PREMIER LEADS PRABHAT PHERI

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Independence Day is being observed throughout the city with great enthusiasm. All markets, Municipal offices, Colleges, and Government and Municipal schools are closed. Premier Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh and the Minister Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani donning Gandhi caps attended flag hoisting ceremony performed by Prof. Ghansham at Congress Bhavan this morning.

Earlier besides others the Premier and Mr. Nichaldas led Prabhat pheries which paraded the streets. National flags are hoisted also on all schools and colleges.—A. P.

Sind Premier At Flag Hoisting

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier of Sind, attended the Flag Hoisting Ceremony at the Swaraj Bhavan this morning in connection with the Independence Day.—United Press.

Students Observe Hartal In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 26.

Baroda observed Independence Day with Prabhat Pheries and National Flag salutation, Baroda College and High School had morning hours. The students of the other private high schools went on strike and moved in a procession on the main road of city. There were light showers of rain early in the morning.

H. H. the Maharaja has appointed Mr. Rasid as G. B. S. Railway manager on Rs. 1,800.

Shrimant Damajirao Gaekwad is confirmed in Suba grade and appointed as Khangi Karbhari.

At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day celebrations commenced here with great eclat. All Municipal Schools, offices, other educational institutions, were closed on the occasion.

About 8,000 people were present to witness the flag salutation this morning in Chitnavi's Park, where Mr. Pannalal Devadiya, President of the Nagar Congress, unfurled the tricolour.

Prominent among those were all the Ex-Ministers present here.—United Press.

At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 26.

"Independence Day" was observed here this morning when Congressmen took out a procession and held a flag salutation ceremony at Tilakbhumi.

A public meeting will be held in the evening where the Pledge will be taken.—A.P.

Harijans & Muslims In Nasik Celebrations

NASIK, Jan. 26.

The participation in huge numbers by Muslims and the Harijans was the special feature of the Independence Day Celebration here amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Educational institutions, markets, shops and other places of business observed a partial holiday. Students, women and labour organizations cooperated with the City Congress Committee.

There were meetings and processions on a large scale, a spinning competition and other demonstrations. The pledge of independence was taken with fervour and eclat.—United Press.

Imposing Processions In Patna

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 26.

Over a hundred thousand people, "Rightist" and "Leftist", Hindus and Muslims, Harijans and Momins mustered strong to-day at Patna and jointly pledged themselves for the liberation of their motherland at two meetings held at Bankipore Lawn and Patna City when the Charkha and Khadi Clauses were read at the meetings the gathering repeated them with redoubled voice. There was complete hartal in city students observing a successful strike. The police were asked to remove themselves from the College gates as the atmosphere was peaceful and non-violent. Early in the morning, a cycle procession of about 1,000 students was taken out. The effigies of "Dominion Status" and "British Imperialism" and "Slavery" were burnt this morning. Ten processions of students numbering over 3,000 paraded the streets. A procession of 1,000 girls with tri-colour was taken out. Yet another auspicious procession of about 1,000 bullock-carts with tri-colour aloft was taken out. All lorries, cars and carts were flying tri-colour throughout the day but the most conspicuous thing at Patna in connection with the Independence Day was when a very prominent Muslim barrister called in a students procession passing by and asked them to hoist the tri-colour on his house and joined them with his entire family in taking the Independence Pledge.

Reports from districts show that the Independence Day was most successfully and peacefully observed throughout Bihar. Khadi Bhandars show record number of sales in tri-colours.

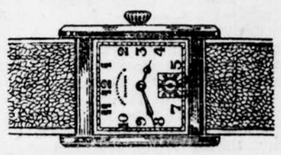
MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Must Have Got His Horns Mixed — By BUD FISHER

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO HUNT MOOSE, MUTT?
DO I KNOW HOW TO HUNT MOOSE? HUH! JUST WATCH ME YOU'LL FIND OUT!
AHOOO! AHOOO!
SH-H! QUIET! HEAR HIM COMING THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH? IT'S NO TRICK TO OUTWIT A DUMB ANIMAL!
CRACK! CRACK!
IF THAT'S A MOOSE I'M A TURK! WHAT A HUNTER!
WOINK!

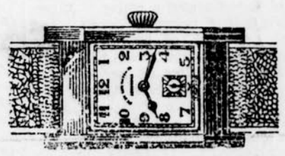
'SECUNDUS' WATCHES

for GUARANTEED RELIABILITY AT MINIMUM COST

"SECUNDUS" TONNEAU—ARABIC
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel ... ... Rs. 31
Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality ... Rs. 37
9-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 67



THE "SECUNDUS" FULL SQUARE
Nickel Silver, "Everbright" Steel Back ... ... Rs. 26
Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality ... Rs. 34



THE "SECUNDUS" RECTANGULAR
Nickel Silver, "Everbright" Steel Back ... ... Rs. 28
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel ... ... Rs. 30
Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality ... Rs. 36

WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

THERE ARE SLAZENGER RACKETS FOR EVERY CLASS OF PLAYER. From Rs. 17 to Rs. 55.

FRED PERRY
Five-piece laminated frame of finest selected timbers. Finished in white from shoulders to grip. Strung with the finest possible quality tournament gut.

METEOR'
Three-piece laminated frame with strengthened shoulders and throat. Finished in white from shoulders to grip. Strung all white gut.

'VICTORY'
Three-piece laminated frame with overlay. Shoulders bound blue and white. Strung all white.

FRED PERRY wrote from Hollywood:
"In the last seven years I have used no other Rackets than Slazengers; all my major successes have been achieved with their aid."

Champions and Tournament Players throughout the world use Slazenger Rackets. The week-end player too will find the best racket at the price he wishes to pay, in Slazenger's list. Best in quality and workmanship.

SLAZENGERS
AVAILABLE FROM ALL SLAZENGER'S OFFICIAL STOCKISTS IN INDIA AND BURMA

Selections For To-day's Races

Multissimo Fancied For Grand Western Handicap

BY "SENEX"

The Grand Western Handicap, the General Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup and the Mysore Cup lend distinction to to-day's programme and excellent racing is in prospect.

1-45 p.m. The Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Div. II.—6 Furlongs.

NO TRUMPS	1
DAHMAN SURI	2
FLOURISHING QUEEN	3

2-15 p.m. The Fort Plate, Div. I.—7 Furlongs.

GANYMEDE	1
ARCHMOON	2
TIPPERARY	3

2-45 p.m. The Fort Plate, Div. II.—7 Furlongs.

RED GOLD	1
PEARL QUEEN	2
DABBS	3

3-15 p.m. The Mysore Cup.—1 Mile.

EASTERN PRIDE	1
HARBOUR LIGHT	2
FINAL DASH	3

3-45 p.m. The Adelaide Plate—6 Furlongs.

FAUGHAN HILL	1
POMPEIAN	2
BACHELOR'S BARD	3

4-15 p.m. The Genl. Obaidullah Memorial Gold Cup.—1 1/4 Miles

ANAR KALI	1
FARUQ PASHA	2
LEGION	3

4-45 p.m. The Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate—7 Furlongs.

BAQLAVA	1
SPADASSIN	2
CHHATRASAL	3

5-15 p.m. The Grand Western Handicap—1 1/4 Miles

MULTISSIMO	1
STEEL HELMET	2
TERROR	3

5-45 p.m. The Tom Le Mesurier Plate. Div. I—6 Furlongs.

ALA MAHLAK	1
SEVENTH HEAVEN	2
KOLHAPUR	3

Double:—RED GOLD and ANAR KALI.

Treble:—FAUGHAN HILL, BAQLAVA and MULTISSIMO.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS TO MEET INDIA?

Calcutta Racing Lights Move West

FROM OBSERVER'S NOTE BOOK.

Some good timings are reported at the Calcutta Athletic Sports, though only S. C. Mukherjee's timing in the 400 Metres Run will be of interest to athletes, who have all attention fixed on the All-India Olympic Games to be held in Bombay early in February. Mukherjee's timing after a poor start was 51.4 seconds.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship opened on Thursday at the B.P.H.A. ground. Mr. Behram Doctor, the very energetic Honorary Secretary of the B.P.H.A., as usual had things ship-shape for this big tournament. He has arranged things so that all classes, including the very poor, will be able to enjoy the hockey, and Bombay will certainly appreciate his efforts. From now on till the close of the Aga Khan competition, Bombay will have the finest hockey that can be seen. Following the Provincial Championship we have the Inter-Provincial and then on to the Aga Khan Tournament.

Lovers of the game in Australia are very disappointed over the cancellation of the M.C.C. visit to Australia for the season 1940-41.

A number of cricketers view with favour a suggestion in some quarters that an Australian cricketing side be sent to India. The idea has just taken birth, and there is no reason why it will not grow.

Some Australian feel that an Indian touring side should be invited to visit Australia.

With serious racing at an end in Calcutta, owners, trainers and jockeys are looking West Jockey N. and W. Scanlan and H. Jones, who have been riding at Calcutta will be seen in the saddle at Mahalaxmi to-day. Jones rode 10 winners and W. Scanlan 12 in Calcutta.

SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Outdoor Fare Over The Week-End

Despite hubub and turmoil in other spheres the sportsman carries on and the week-end's fare for the outdoor man is good.

The details given below provide a varied programme:

HOCKEY.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship gives us two really good games on Sunday on the B. P. H. A. ground. The first starts at 4 p.m., here Poona United clash with Khatau Sports. The later game, commencing at 5-15 p.m., and sees the Bombay City Police Athletic Club meet the Brijraj Young Men, a Poona Club, and one of last year's semi-finalists. On Saturday, a remaining League match, is being staged at the same venue, the Bombay City Police Athletic Club play the Lusitanians "B" at 5-15 p.m.

At St. Xavier's College Stadium, the Parel League will continue over the week-end.

TENNIS.

The closing stages of the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament will be reached and splendid tennis may be witnessed at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on both Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

CRICKET.

On Sunday morning the Esplanade Liberals Club and the Baronet Club will continue their semi-final match in the Shapur Spencer Cup cricket tournament on the Esplanade Maidan. The position in this match is as follows:

BARONET CLUB (1st Innings)	203
ESPLANADE LIBERAL CLUB (1st Innings)	326
BARONET CLUB (2nd Innings)	222

The Young Zoroastrian Cup Cricket Tournament also opens on Sunday.

ATHLETICS.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Progress Committee the Haji Mahomed Shield Sports will be held on Sunday at the Islam Gymkhana, a start being made at 2-30 p.m. Eight Muslim institutes have entered, and an interesting programme is promised.

The Antonio De Souza High School stage their annual athletic meet at the Cooperage on Saturday. A start being made at 2-30 p.m. The school has many potential champions, and a good afternoon's sport can be expected.

Racing

The first day of the Bombay Big Meeting will be held at Mahalaxmi on Saturday. The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.

A little bit of information has come the writer's way, and this might be worth a both ways' investment. It is said that Aquafortis is a good thing for the Fort Plate Division II (the 2-45 p.m.)

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Hazare's Great Feat In Inter-Provincial Cricket

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

The talk of the cricket fans in India to-day is of course the magnificent batting feat of V. S. Hazare, the Indian Test Cricketer at Poona. Playing for Maharashtra against Baroda, the Indore player, put up the highest score for first class cricket in this country. Wazir Ali's 222 knocked up at the cost of Bengal and Assam in 1937, so far stood as the record for the Ranji Trophy Tournament. Amarnath had however the honour of claiming the biggest score in the Pentangular as well as first class cricket in India. His 241 hit up against the Rest in 1938 still holds its supremacy as far as the Pentangular is concerned. But Hazare's 316 will now claim the peak in first class cricket in this country.

A BRADMANIAN EFFORT.

It was a real Bradmanian effort for which Hazare deserves to be heartily congratulated by all. The Maharashtra player has smashed the notion that Indians are incapable of compiling massive scores. In collecting his pile of runs, Hazare showed an inexhaustible fund of patience, stamina, courage and resourcefulness—qualities which are absolutely necessary in the making of a great player. It was a chanceless innings too and against a class of bowling of no mean order. During the last Pentangular Hazare showed his capabilities in a remarkable way. Now he has proved his worth doubly. A brilliant future lies ahead of him.

MAHARASHTRA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Along with Hazare's record, two others were pulled down. The total of 650 for 9 wickets and the partnership of 245 for the ninth wicket are record breakers too. For these the credit goes in a large measure to N. D. Nagarvalla, the Parsi Pentangular player, who gave his partner an admirable stand He was really unfortunate in missing the coveted three figures by two runs only. Prof. D. B. Deodhar, the former Quadrangular Captain of the Hindus, who led Maharashtra, has every reason to be proved of the achievements of his men With a team by no means super class, he overwhelmed Baroda, the conquerors of mighty Nawanagar, in a most convincing manner. Maharashtra will now meet the challengers from the north in the Inter-Zone semi-final when an interesting battle may be expected.

BARODA'S MISTAKES.

Baroda made the first blunder of dropping Gai for Nimbalkar. I believe they relied too much on the destructive powers of C. S. Nayudu. I am told on very good authority that the Poona Gymkhana wicket was thoroughly unresponsive to the wiles of the googly bowler. It remained true to the last. Then the Baroda skipper made the mistake of over working C. S. When he found the Test bowler experiencing the severest thrashing of his life, he should have given him more rest. Gai would have been exceedingly helpful in such an uncomfortable situation. As it happened Ghorpade did not try even his other bowlers till too late. Notwithstanding Baroda fought well to the last and admitted defeat in a sporting manner.

Hard Court Tennis

KUMAR OF WANKANER BEATS PANDIT

Bobb To Meet Bekkevold In Penultimate Round

The quarter-final stage of the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament was concluded at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on Friday. Rasik Kumar of Wankaner displayed good form when he beat R. N. Pandit in their singles match. The first set was hard fought. Rasik Kumar of Wankaner lead two-love, Pandit levelled matters and touched 2-4. His opponent was again on terms. Pandit took the next game (4-5). The Kumar of Wankaner made it five-all and won the set with the next two games. When Pandit disposed of his opponent cheaply in the next set (6-1), critics augured victory for Pandit. The contrary happend, and the Kumar Sahib turned the tables, and had his revenge by beating Pandit. 6-1.

Azim was better than Lalji in all departments on Thursday. E. V. Bobb had an easy passage into the semi-final round, C. L. Savara taking only one game in each of the two sets.

The Japanese pair, M. Take and E. Samukawa were worthy winners over V. D. Sirur and N. P. Chandavarkar. Miss Leela Row was far too fast for Miss L. Merchant. Miss K. Haji's task was not an easy one against Miss P. de Lima.

The following are the results of the matches played on Friday:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

S. A. Azim beat I. N. Laljee, 6-3, 6-2; E. V. Bobb beat C. L. Savara, 6-1, 6-1; Rasik Kumar of Wankaner beat R. N. Pandit, 7-5, 1-6, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Rasik Kumar of Wankaner and Summerhayes beat S. S. Kaul and N. M Damle, 6-8, 6-3, 6-0; M. Take and E. Samukawa beat V. D. Sirur and N. P. Chandavarkar.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Leela Row beat Miss L. M. Merchant, 6-0, 6-1; Miss K. Haji beat Miss U. de Lima, 6-3, 8-6.

WOMEN DOUBLES.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row beat Mrs. G. R. Genge Miss Mehta 4-6, 6-2, 8-6; Miss L. M. Merchant and Mrs. Maine beat Miss M. R. Kavasji and Miss K. Haji, 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

COURT No. 1, 3-45 p.m. F. Bekkevold Vs. E. V. Bobb, followed by Miss Leela Row Vs. K. Haji, followed by S. A. Tew and G. L. Savara Vs. J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton.

COURT No. 2, 3-45 p.m. R. N. Pandit and A. C. Pereira Vs. E. Samukawa and M. Take, followed by Rasik Kumar of Wankaner Vs. S. A. Azim, followed by Miss Leela Row and E. V. Bobb Vs. Miss M. R. Kavasji and A. C. Pereira.

COURT No. 3, 3-45 p.m. G. L. Mytton and Partner Vs. H. T. Hazell and Partner.

Hockey Championship

Royal Indian Navy Stage Great Match

'Times Of India' Fight Their Way To Next Round

The Royal Indian Navy (Depot), as expected, put up a great fight against the "Times of India," in their encounter in the Provincial Hockey Championship on Friday. The score 3-1 flatters the Pressmen as the Navy were full valne of their lead right up to half-way through the second half. The Navy scored in the first half, the "Times of India" equalised in the fifteenth minute of the late period. A second goal came shortly after the first point from a ball drawn into play after it had gone out. The Pressmen completed their tally six minutes before time

The refereeing at the Clock Tower end was poor, the Navy suffered most from these lapses of the official, though, the "Times of India" also had occasion to grouse. For the winners Edwards and Easdon did not spare themselves, particularly the former, who showed tremendous stamina. The half-line did not impress. Correa and Menezes got full points as forwards. Mendes was a trier all the way.

David the Naval left back was a host in himself and was easily the best players on the field. Time and again he frustrated fine movements and was a real obstacle to the "Times of India" attacks. Lieut. Cornish stoutly supported his able partner. Anwar, with Fanderlinden on the right and Michael on the left of him made a thrusting trio and kept the opposing defence on their toes. The Navy had a useful half line.

THE GAME.

The Sailors attacked and Fanderlinden dribbled to the top of the "D" he sent it out right, where King failed to hold a nice pass. Play was transferred and N. Thomas mis-hit in attempting to pass into the circle. The "Times" remained in their opponents area, a nice movement was spoilt by a weak centre by Petty. The R. I. N. forced the Pressmen back and some fast passing brought Michael into a scoring position. His shot, however, travelled high over the bar. Identically the same thing was done at the other end a minute later. Menezes also wasted a further likely opening, that came to the "Times."

R. I. N. SCORE.

The Navy got to business and some good passing between Anwar and Fanderlinden took the former through, and Anwar coolly beat Mendonza with a clever shot.

The lead put plenty of pep into the Navy and they had the Pressmen defending desperately.

The referee on three occasions failed to use his discretion, where the advantage rule should clearly have been applied. The Navy, otherwise might have been at least two up. Two long corners to the "Times" did not see the equaliser come. Easdon broke up a dangerous raid by the Navy. The Salior came back and the opposing defence passed through an anxious time. Just before half-time, T. D'Costa, the Naval goal-keeper, saved in fine style from Menezes, and his side crossed over still in the lead.

SECOND PERIOD.

After half-time the "Times" went all out and here David, who had been playing well, distinguished himself as a full back. This Naval defender was very safe. The R. I. N. visited the "Times" area, Fanderlinden's hesitation probably lost his side a point. The Sailors were again worrying the Pressmen. After a short corner was cleared, the "Times" called the tune. During the ensuing pressure Mendes failed to take advantage of an opening. A short corner did not help the "Times of India."

THE EQUALISER.

The Pressmen kept in the R. I. N. area and eventually 15 minutes before the close the equaliser came from Mendes. Not long after Correa netted a second time for the winners. This goal was questioned, as spectators behind the goal held the ball had been brought in after it had gone out of play. Petty and Mendes were concerned in a fast forward movement, but Mendes with only the R. I. N. custodian to beat, put the ball on to T. D'Costa's pads. A corner ensued, David smartly cleared. Six minutes before the close the Pressman consolidated their position, Correa adding a third point. The Navy were fighting valiantly and sheer bad luck deprived them of a goal. Michael felt, when he was asked to beat only Mendonza in the goal. Time came with victory to the Pressmen against a set of good and game opponents.

TEAMS:—

The "Times of India": Mendonza; Edwards and Easdon; Fernandez, Grostrate and O. Thomas Mendes, N. Thomas, Correa, Menzes and Petty.

R. I. N. (Depot):—T. D'Costa; Lt. Cornish and Davids; Mhd. Afzal, Mhd. Aziz and Peters; Lt. King, R. Fanderlinden, Anwar, Michael and D. D'Costa.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY.

B. P. H. A. Ground—5-15 p.m. Lusitanians "B" vs. Bombay City Police Athletic Club (A Senior League game.)

LATE MR. N. P. SARBADHIKARY

Mr. Nagendra Prosad Sarbadhikary, who was called the "father of Bengali football" died on January 17 at Calcutta. It is said that, as a boy of ten, he was the first Bengali to play football. In years to come his name was always associated with football among the Bengalis. Till his death, he was the only survivor of the small group that brought into existence the now famous Indian Football Association. Mr. Nagendra Prosad also has a place in Bengal's cricket history. Old cricketers recall "Nag," as he was known to fans of this game.

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DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

COMING UNIVERSAL HITS!

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

A blast of uncensored heart-stopping action straight from the front line trenches! The truth about the titanic struggle of tyranny against liberty, uncensored by war or military authorities, in the greatest war film ever produced!

TWO BRIGHT BOYS

Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper in a stirring drama of the oil fields.

GREEN HELL

The best jungle picture since "East of Borneo" and the original "Tarzan". Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Joan Bennett, George Sanders, and an outstanding supporting cast provide a thrill a minute among the terrors of lost Aztec tribes in the South American jungles.

DESTRY RIDES AGAIN

Starring a new and appealing combination—James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. Marlene plays the part of "Frenchy" an irrepressible, untamed wild-cat of the West in the days when men were men, and women wore the pants anyway.

LAUGH IT OFF

A surprise laff riot with a cast of unknowns! Just what a troubled world needs to wash its war worries away.

CHARLIE MCCARTHY—DETECTIVE

Your old friends Bergen and McCarthy in a new wise-crack infested comedy with Mortimer Snerd, Charlie's rival.

IT HAPPENED IN HAWAII

Deanna Durbin with Kay Francis, Eugene Pallette, Lewis Howard, in an entirely new and enchanting environment.

HERE ARE SOME OF WHAT UNIVERSAL PICTURES HAS IN STORE FOR REGAL THEATRE PATRONS IN 1940!

Built WITH STONE AND MORTAR! Cemented WITH BLOOD AND HATE! Mixed WITH WOMEN'S TEARS!
TOWER OF LONDON...FROM WHOSE GRIM WALLS EMERGES THE TERRIFYING DRAMA OF THE MOST FANTASTIC...FIENDISH... CHARACTERS IN ALL HISTORY!
TOWER of LONDON
starring
BASIL RATHBONE
with
BORIS KARLOFF
BARBARA O'NEIL
IAN HUNTER
VINCENT PRICE
NAN GREY
AND CAST OF THOUSANDS
UNIVERSAL

COMING UNIVERSAL HITS!

MY LITTLE CHICKADEE

What a combination!—W. C. Fields and Mae West. Lusty humour and comedy situations that will have you rolling in the aisles and chuckling to yourself for days thereafter. Our nomination for the Motion Picture Hall of Fame, and one of the funniest pictures we've ever made.

IF I HAD MY WAY

Bing Crosby and the new singing sensation Gloria Jean in a musical production full of new song hits.

THE BIG GUY

All the drama and suspense which made "The Informer" an Academy Award Winner is presented in an appealing story featuring Victor McLaglen and Jackie Cooper.

AND MANY MORE HITS FROM UNIVERSAL PICTURES FOR REGAL THEATRE PATRONS IN 1940!

WORLD CRUISE

A Tay Garnett production which will take you to every corner of the world for thrills and romance, with Loretta Young, (Leading man soon to be announced).

THE INVISIBLE MAN RETURNS

The terrific power which an invisible man can wield is woven into a story full of thrills and comedy situations. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Vincent Price, Nan Grey, John Sutton, and a huge supporting cast.

Other big productions now preparing for the Cameras are:—

"THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES"—A mystery thriller. "BLACK FRIDAY"—The horror men, Karloff and Lugosi up to their old spine-chilling tricks. "RIVER OF MISSING MEN"—A wild animal production laid in a wierd and mysterious country. "SPRING PARADE"—A Viennese musical in all the regal style that was old Vienna, starring Deanna Durbin.

Sensational Air Raid Seen On New Empire Screen

"THE LION HAS WINGS"

Made by Alexander Korda under strict hush-hush conditions, and with the full collaboration of the British Air Ministry and the Ministry of Information, "The Lion Has Wings," now showing at the New Empire Theatre, packs a great deal of suspense and drama into picture. It is propaganda, of course, but it has a documentary aspect and it is well done. The hero of the film is the Royal Air Force.

Outstanding is the reconstruction of the sensational and brilliant raid on the Kiel Canal.

A short, staccato order is barked into a telephone, and carried from the Chief of the Air Staff down to the Station Commander. A decision has been made; a plan has been transmitted.

"Zero hour nineteen hundred . . ." The words carry a portentious meaning to those who understand them.

In the Bombs Operation Room Intelligence-Officer Douglas faces the pilots and crews to whom the dangerous operation has been entrusted. It is characteristic that his opening words are, . . . "Well, boys, you're in luck. No leaflets this time. It's the real thing!" And across the faces of the men there spreads an appreciative grin.

"We've received information," the I.-O. continues, "that the German pocket battleships are making towards the mouth of the Kiel Canal.

"By the time you get there they should be just inside. Your job is to secure direct hits on the battleships.

"Here are six copies of your route and weather forecast. You cross the coast at Gillingham. . . . Fighter Command will be informed . . . change the course to 110 degrees. . . ."

The men follow the technical instructions with keen understanding. The Intelligence Officer clarifies a point here and there by reference to the large scale map in front of them, but the men are extraordinarily quick on the uptake, no point needs repeating.

He resumes. "I want cameras taken, of course. Exact data of what we achieve is important. Anything else?"

A few questions from the chief pilot and the answers carefully noted.

"Well, that's the lot."

"Good luck."

"Thanks."

And so the great adventure began.

Participating in the film are some of the men who set out that day to prove that British skill and courage in the air is as supreme as on the sea, and to write a new and glorious page in the history of the R.A.F.

"The Lion Has Wings" has a cast headed by Merle Oberon, Ralph Richardson, Flora Robson, Robert Douglas and Anthony Bushell. It was directed by Michael Powell, Brian Desmond Hurst and Adrian Brunel and is a United Artists release.

"MAGNIFICENT FRAUD" REVIVED

At The Broadway

Adventure in South America and a plot that's up-to-date are offered in "The Magnificent Fraud." Paramount's drama about a dictator, now revived at the Broadway, Dadar.

Akim Tamiroff has a most dramatic role—that of a dictator-actor, Lloyd Nolan is cast as a reckless, romantic American adventurer who pulls strings for the dictator, Mary Boland plays the ex-darling of the dictator Patricia Morison provides romantic interest opposite Nolan and George Zucco plays an ardent patriot in "The Magnificent Fraud." The story tells how Nolan dares to substitute an actor (Tamiroff) for the murdered dictator of the country (Tamiroff) because he realises that a loan needed to put the country on its feet hangs in the balance! Woven into the timely dramatic aspects of the story are moments of fervent romance involving Patricia Morison and Lloyd Nolan.

Mickey Mouse Show At Capitol

There will be a special morning show of a new programme of Mickey Mouse whimsicalities at the Capitol on Sunday at 10-30 a.m. Chocolates will be given to all children.

Merle Oberon and Ralph Rich ardson in "The Lion Has Wings" at the New Empire.

SOVIET RUSSIA—FICTION and FACT!

Greta Garbo as the grim-looking, long-faced Commissar in "NINOTCHKA" (second week at Metro.)

A happy Russian mother and her child enjoying a hearty laugh——yes, they do laugh in U.S.S.R.!

THE GARBO LAUGHS!

By N. JOG

Inscrutable as the Sphinx, they used to say for more than two thousand years. The modern generation has forgotten the Egyptian legend but it knows its celluloid Sphinx too well. Inscrutable as Garbo, runs the current cliche. For more than a decade now the Garbo has retained her unique reputation as Mystery Woman No. 1, not only of the screen but in flesh and blood. Is Garbo married? Is she ever going to marry? Has she a lover? What deep sorrow is she nursing? Why does she remain so aloof and inscrutable? People have been asking in hushed tones for years now. Her secret sojourns have served as the assignment of journalists in two continents. Her name has been coupled with a dozen stars scenarists and even scientists. And when an audacious interviewer poses the question in person, pat comes the reply "Ah tank Ah go home!" The rockgraven Sphinx on the Egyptian sands could not herself have been more unhelpful.

But now the riddle is very near being solved. For the Garbo has laughed and in that process has become less a mystery and more a woman. "You say the sea smiles and you sail on its bosom. You say a woman smiles and you would discover her heart." La Garbo has laughed and now perhaps we can read her, unravel her and plumb the depths of her ageless glamour. How does the Garbo laugh?—Like the Siren?—Like the Buddha?—Like Arethusa pursued by Alpheos? We do not know nor do we care to know. Enough for us that she laughs. What with Hitler and Stalin, and earthquakes and prohibition, the world has come to a sorry pass indeed. And it were time that la Garbo laughed!

Benefit Show Of "Chhaya"

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

The film 'Chhaya' will be shown at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 28th in aid of the Association.

Seymour Hicks In 'Young Man's Fancy' At Excelsior

The presence of Seymour Hicks in any cast is an asset and he gives another good performance as a wily old duke in the new Michael Balcon Capad production which filmgoers will see this week at Excelsior.

The film is "Young Man's Fancy" and contains a wonderful collection of artistes.

Anna Lee and Griffith Jones make a most attractive pair of lovers; Martita Hunt gives a portrayal as a duchess and is the last word in sharp-tongued asperity; Edward Rigby provides another of his excellent characterisations as a Punch and Judy man, and others in the clever company include Felix Aylmer, Meriel Forbes, Billy Bennet, Francis L. Sullivan, Phyllis Monkman, Aubrey Dexter, Morton Selten, Allan Aynesworth, George Carney and Irene Eisinger, the opera singer, who is responsible for some good renderings.

"Young Man's Fancy" is a farcical tale of the days when youngsters did as they were told.

(Continued in column 6.)

Francis Sullivan and Anna Lee in "Young Man's Fancy" at Excelsior.

THEY DO LAUGH IN USSR!

D. G. TENDULKAR, one of the few people in Bombay who have lived and worked in Soviet Russia, writes about "Ninotchka":—

Whether I agree with Mr. Abbas or not I always take him seriously. (As a result I lose my money on bad pictures also).

I do not agree when Mr. Abbas says that "Ninotchka" was not conceived as anti-Russian propaganda. If the film is not highly successful as an anti-Soviet propaganda, it is just due to bungling of theme from the very beginning. Even an ordinary man could not conceive members of important trade delegation, so stupid and unguarded. If a person is fairly well informed of the affairs in Soviet Russia, the whole film looks stupid from the beginning to end. Without going into many details I would like to point out to just a few. On the Red Square, Ninotchka is shown with pioneer's uniform which is worn only by children not above 15. This detail is not very important from the story point of view—but it shows complete lack of knowledge about Soviet Russia on the part of the producers. And this is so with other details—such as the parade, etc.

As a matter of fact the film is built on details—naturally false supposition lead to stupid incidents.

As to whether the Russians are long-faced, even the critic of Soviet Russia, M. Andre Gede, has something contrary to say. In a country where there is no problem of unemployment, so seriousness as shown in the picture is unconceivable.

In spite of slanders on Communism, the starch-collared audience have to sit tight, when Ninotchka gives some home-truths.

If you get any idea of Russia in this picture, it is not of Red Russia but of White Russians who still exist and get shot and the whole capitalist world mourn them under one disguise or the other.

Bloody Page Of History In "Tower Of London"

AT REGAL AND CAPITOL

One of the bloodiest and most dramatic periods in all history, the fighting 15th century, is depicted in Universal's "Tower of London" which opens to-night at the Regal and Capitol simultaneously.

A year in the making, the new drama offers Basil Rathbone in perhaps his strongest role as the diabolic Richard III, infamous "Crookback" king.

Boris Karloff of "Frankenstein" and other horror roles also has a powerful part as Richard's ally, the fearsome executioner of the Tower. Ian Hunter is seen as Edward IV and Barbara O'Neil follows her hit performance in "When To-morrow Comes" with the role of Edward's wife, Elyzabeth.

Nan Grey and John Sutton portray the romantic leads and Vincent Price, Leo G. Carroll, Lionel Belmore, Miles Mander, Rose Hobart, Ralph Forbes, Frances Robinson, Ernest Cossart, G. P Huntley, Donnie Dunagan and Ronald Sinclair are other principals.

Brothers Rowland V. and Robert N. Lee, producer-director and writer, respectively, collaborated in filming a story which parallels closely actual and gory historical records. They chose the 15th century as a background because it was a time of virile action and constant warfare, when both romance and fighting were carried on within the shadow of the scaffold or the border of the battlefield.

The story centres around the life of Richard, whose ambitions and treachery lead him to destroy five who stood between him and the throne. Among his victims were the "two little princes in the tower."

JUTHIKA ROY TO SING AT C. J. HALL

The School of Indian Music is arranging for the appearance of Miss Juthika Roy of Calcutta to be held on the 2nd and 3rd February at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Miss Juthika Roy is known for her very popular gramophone records.

The other popular artistes to appear in this programme are Vishnupant Pagnis of "Tukaram" and "Tulsidas" fame, and Kumar Gandharv, Miss Vijaya Honawarkar will present some new dances specially for the occasion.

The special features of the first concert, i.e., Friday, are:—Miss Juthika Roy, Kumar Gandharv, Miss Sheela Pandit, Miss Lalita Parulakar, Miss Prabhavati Padhye, Miss Anasuya Kulkarni, a ladies orchestra, dances by Miss Vijaya Honawarkar and Babulal, Kach Tarang by Kumar Ramesh and Tabla Tarang by Prof. Janardan Abhyankar.

The special features of the 2nd concert, i.e., Saturday are Miss Juthika Roy, Vishnupant Pagnis, Kumar Gandharv, Mrs Manoramabai Divgi, Dance by Navin Desai and Tabla-Tarang by Janardan Abhyankar.

Charity Show Of "Things To Come"

There will be a charity performance of the Film "Things to Come," in aid of the Student Christian Movement, India, Burma, and Ceylon at 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Central Cinema.

A scene from "Tower Of London" at the Capitol and Regal.

Handful Of Socialists Cannot Win Swaraj

Prepared To Give Full Support To Gandhiji, Says Jaiprakash Narain

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi's article on us "dissentiants" requires that we make our position clearer. When he wrote to me that our opposition was just and proper and that we could not have taken any other line, I thought he had fully appreciated our point of view. It appears from his article, however, that I was hasty in thinking thus.

In his article Gandhiji has raised various issues and when two widely divergent ideologies like Gandhism and Socialism meet they bristle against each other at a thousand points.

We, a handful of socialists, cannot fight alone and win swaraj. The whole Congress must fight and the Congress can fight to-day only under the leadership of Gandhiji. And Gandhiji imposes conditions for his leadership. We accept these conditions unreservedly. These conditions, however, cannot be a change of faith and a recantation.

We recognise the economic value of charkha in the present conditions. We also want to promote communal unity and to remove untouchability. We regard khadi as the symbol of India's freedom and unity. We shall spin, but we cannot say that the charkha can resuscitate the seven hundred thousand villages of India, nor that the ideal of Gandhiji's Hind Swaraj is acceptable to us.

In his article Gandhiji quoting my words that we had emphasised labour and peasant organisation as the basis of a revolutionary mass movement adds that he dreads the language used. To a revolutionary like Gandhiji who has played with fire and stirred up millions to action, the words need not cause any fear. I do not mean by them bloodshed and chaos. Revolution need not always be red in tooth and claw. We had explained to Gandhiji at Delhi and I had again explained it to him at Abbotabad that our aim was to lay the basis for a countrywide non-payment of rents, revenue and taxes and general strike by workers in industry and transport. We mean by these peaceful and regulated but mighty mass conflicts that would paralyse and end British rule. We had explained it to him that in our view it was essential in order to bring the peasantry and the industrial workers to the requisite kind of consciousness and organisation to organise them into peasant and labour unions on the basis of their immediate and ultimate economic interests. We have always believed that the motive of economic emancipation must be applied to the masses to fire them to great deeds of suffering and achievement. This the Charkha does not do, or does very infinitesimally.

Gandhiji seems to have attached more meaning than I had intended to the words "the helplessness of the national leadership in the present crisis". I did not mean that the leadership was ineffective, but I cannot help feeling that if the Congress had accepted our programme and worked it these five years, our leadership would have been in a position to deal much more firmly and with greater confidence with the present crisis than it is in a position to-day. The fear of the unknown, the fear of the movement of the seething masses, the fear of "red ruin" would not have numbed action as they seem to do to-day. Nor would the communal dragon have appeared so awesome. I suggest to Gandhiji that the Congress did not accept our programme not out of fear of violence but of class prejudice. I think it was within the strength and competence of our vast organisation to have kept in check and control the working leviathan—the dispossessed millions of this dispossessed land.

Lastly let me assure Gandhiji that what he calls red ruin would come not because a few socialists would beckon it forth, but when his great experiment with peaceful revolution fails. We shall give him our full co-operation in this experiment, because a Marxist cannot be dogmatic about violence and non-violence. But he must not rush us too fast. He says he cannot lead an army which has doubting lieutenants. We do not aspire to be his lieutenants, we are content to be his privates. But if this is taken to be rhetoric, then let me point out that Gandhiji puts up with the imperfections of his followers; let him put up with our doubts as well. We are at least honest in marching with him. He draws his inspiration from God. Few men in history have claimed to do so, and they have been great men who have moved peoples and made history. We have no God. History is our only guide and its science our only inspiration. But Mahatma Gandhi is making history, he is a stupendous force of history. We must march with history.

Inquiry Into Madras Swadeshi Exhibition Disaster

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

In response to public demand the Madras Government have appointed Mr. W. O. Newsam, Sessions Judge, to conduct an enquiry into the fire disaster in the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at the Congress House on January 2 last.

The Government order is being issued giving in detail the terms of reference.—United Press.

Ex-Minister Accepts Setalvad's Challenge

(Continued from page 16).

at 16 sq. yds. per head comes to 64,000 sq. yards.

64,000 sq. yards weigh 6,400 viss. i.e., 19,000 lbs.

To spin 6,400 viss. 400 regular spinners spinning at 16 viss. per-year are required.

A weaver weaves 720 yards a year. Hence for 64,000 sq. yards may be woven by 88 or 90 weavers.

Here 500 spinners are available.

3. Guravareddipalem. (Guntur Dt.)

Population 2,500. Cloth required 40,000 sq. yards at 16 sq. yds. per head.

Weight of the above cloth 4,000 viss. i.e. 12,000 lbs.

Spinners required are 250 per year each spinning 16 viss. per year.

A weaver weaves 720 sq. yards per year.

40,000 sq. yards may be woven by 56 weavers.

Here 300 spinners and 50 looms are available.

The particulars given for each one of the above three villages should be sufficient to convince any one that a total population of 1,500 of the three villages are able to make and wear their own cloth of 1,84,000 yards.

To the extent of 1,84,000 yards of hand-woven cloth, the Mill cloth has been displaced. If all the villages of a district are made self-sufficient and if all the districts in their turn are made self-sufficient, the Mills in this Presidency are bound to be replaced by Charka and Loom automatically. No special legislation or coercive method need be adopted to bring about the closing down of the Mills. Such a result can be brought about by the Provincial Congress Ministries by the exercise of their powers, for the general good of millions, but no doubt to the detriment of the interests of a few Mill-owners. Special legislation also can be undertaken, if necessary, making provision for compensating the Mill-owners.

VILLAGE REPUBLICS

This was my idea before resignation and I have been following it up after resignation with the object of demonstrating that without being a Minister it is possible to create autonomous village Republics at a minimum cost. Mahatmaji has further, cleared the position by pointing out that Spinning can be made universal in this country through revival of village republics and villages can be converted into Republics through promotion of Spinning and Weaving and other Cottage industries. It is only when such republics are established, the millions of this land will be emancipated. It is only when there is emancipation such self-sufficient Republics can stand behind the Provincial Governments and also the Central Government so that no one, would dare in future to take back the power from the people in the manner in which the British have now treated the Provincial autonomies created by themselves through Statutes and Convention It is only then that the spinners and Weavers and all others will serve their Governments as non-violent standing armies for ever. We need not labour the point that when the Country is organised on the above lines that the Country can defend herself non-violently against foreign aggression or internal oppression.

WAITING FOR SIGNAL

If Mahatmaji and the Congress give the necessary direction in the next session of the Congress the Congress Ministries when they next get into power will show how and within what short period the goal fixed by Gandhiji could be reached. Sir C. Setalwad will then be convinced of the potency of the Wheel and the Loom and the Village Republics.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Rao Saheb T. P. Jetli, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, to be Settlement Officer, Kaira.

Rao Saheb D. G. Shaligram, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, to be Settlement Officer, Nasik.

Mr. K. P. Mathrani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, to be Settlement Officer, Kanara.

Mr. A. L. Dias, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, to do duty as Settlement Officer.

Mr. P. J. Ghandy is granted leave on half average pay for eight months with effect from 10th January 1940.

Mr. S. M. Ikram, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted leave on average pay.

Mr. B. S. Kadam, Crop Botanist to Government, Karjat, is granted leave on half average pay for five months and fifteen days.

Mr. A. S. Mundkur is granted an extension of leave on average pay for one month.

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"Dictatorship Will Lead To Disaster"

Posterity Will Recognise Services Of Congress 'Rebels', Says Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

On my return from Karnatak, my attention has been drawn to a recent article in "Harijan", wherein Gandhiji has condescended to take note of my last article on "Fascism in Congress High Command". Instead of attempting to reply to the main issues raised in the said article, Gandhiji's reply confirms my assertion; with a dictatorial pride, he maintains that "it should be unnecessary for me to argue out a case for spinning; it should be enough that it is a requirement that every Satyagrahi should fulfil."

This is not the democratic language of a mass organisation. If Gandhiji's spiritual "dictates" are not even open to political and economic arguments, then my charge that "Orthodox Gandhism means complete negation of Democracy" is perfectly justified.

He proceeds further in the same dictatorial strain, and deplores that with some, at least, his word is not law; "Time was when Dr. Khare and Nariman used to say that my word was Law for them. Alas I can no longer claim that authority. Anyway, I was party to the disciplinary action taken against them.....". The last insinuation is as uncharitable as it is unfair. The suggestion that my attitude towards him is changed because of the part played by him in the disciplinary action, is to say the least misleading.

AN ICONOCLAST

The fact is just the other way, and I have always felt that I was punished and victimised, under the pretext of disciplinary action, just because I refused to accept Gandhiji's word as Law, unless and until it had the sanction and authority of mass organisation, the National Congress.

I have always maintained and declared openly even from Congress platforms, that, howsoever great Gandhiji may be, he is not above the Congress, and a Congress verdict, democratically and constitutionally obtained, could only be the final sanction and Law for every Congressman. These ideas were expressed in that small, and for me, fateful Pamphlet called "Whither Congress?" that was published in 1933 i.e., long before the alleged disciplinary action.

The following paragraph from the preface of that book will convince all impartial readers that for years past, my attitude is consistent, and I am not at all actuated by any personal feeling, or nurse ill-will for wrong suffered. In that preface, written about seven years ago, I have stated:—

"But in those pages, my fellow-citizens will find me in an entirely, though not quite unexpected, role. Here I appear for the first time as an "Iconoclast" i.e. a breaker of false political images determined ruthlessly to remove the web of spiritualism, idealism mysticism and such other disastrous Isms that are literaly, gradually as it were, choking the political life of the Congress, and converting it into a larger edition of Sabarmati Ashram."

"I make no apologies for this, rather bold and even risky venture. The prescription necessarily contains some rather bitter pills, but it is offered without the least bitterness of mind, and with the best of intentions. It may be unpalatable to the taste, but I hope it will be found helpful to build up a healthier, stronger, constitutionally more sound, and in all respects, better "Body-Politic," and I concluded the preface with the following paragraph:—

"I shall be fully satisfied and deem equally compensated, if these humble efforts help even to a small degree, to achieve this ambitious, but patriotic object in view, viz., to restore the Congress and end the existing disruption".

Alas! My efforts did not succeed, and the warning given seven years ago, went unheeded, with the result, that to-day, Gandhiji himself has to deplore the disruption and downward drift in the Congress. However, my prophecy, that the venture I had undertaken was 'risky', has turned out to be tragically true; though Democracy is not restored in the Congress, but I became the first victim of the cruel slogan "Surrender to Gandhism and prosper; Resist and go down".

"PROTESTANTS AND HYPOCRITES"

Gandhiji feelingly remarks "I had thought I had gained Subhas Babu for all time as a son, but.... ". May I humbly ask why should Subhas Babu cease to be like his son, and other 'nearest and dearest to him', fall from his grace, because they happen to hold different political views and have the honesty and moral courage openly to express them? Did Jawaharlal cease to be Motilalji's son, because he raised a political revolt against his dear father, when he started a Swaraj Party?

From both moral and political point of view, are these 'protestants' not preferable, to a large number of hypocrites and sycophants, who form a 'nebulous' circle round Mahatma; 'Lip-followers', who feel one way in their hearts and mind, but sing a different song, simply to please and pamper him and thus retain his grace to gain patronage and favour? 99 3/4 per cent have not the same faith in spinning, and more than 90 per cent look upon non-violence only as a political expediency.

In 1933, when I personally discussed my little publication with him, he said he was a Democrat of Democrats and would welcome any criticism of his political and public acts. To-day, he speaks the language of a Dictator and wants his 'Inner Voice' and 'Spiritual mystic dictates' to be obeyed like Law, without argument, without discussion and without question.

"Ask not the reason why
It is for you to do and die".

This reads like Military Dictatorship; it is certainly not Democracy, as we understand it.

FOR DEMOCRACY

But beware! Such ruthless destruction of Democracy has always resulted in disaster. Democracy is the 'Sheet Anchor' of modern political civilised progress, and hence millions are prepared to lay down their lives for that ideal. Dictatorship, spiritual or material, violent or non-violent, may apparently prosper for a time, but it is bound to bring about terrible re-action, resulting in chaos, disorder and even bloodshed, the conditions that Gandhiji dreads most and seeks to avoid.

Let even Jawaharlal desert, we will resist Dictatorship, no matter of what type, or from what quarter, and will fight for pure unadulterated and genuine Democracy, knowing full well that that course is rugged and leads us to political and worldly wilderness. Future generations, freed from this spiritual spell, will surely record a verdict in our favour.

LABOUR LEGISLATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Result Of New Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

A concrete result of the two-day session of the Labour Conference which ended yesterday is the general agreement that the Central Government should draft legislation on four important subjects in the light of discussion on them and send the draft to the Provincial Governments who would examine it and express their views so that the next Labour Conference to be called in January 1941 would have before it definite data to decide whether the Government of India could proceed with legislation.

The draft bills relate to industrial disputes, holidays with pay, collection of industrial statistics and amendment of the Payment of Wages Act.

The conference also generally agreed that provincial and State Governments should examine other subjects like sickness insurance and extension of legislation to workers in commercial establishments and shops and make definite suggestions regarding the line of future action on them.

TWO FEATURES

Two features of the discussion are stressed.

Firstly, the Provincial Governors' Advisers who attended in the absence of Ministers from some provinces generally expressed views which they believed were those of the Ministers when they were in office. The proposal for the conference was made some time last year when the ministers were in being and they had a certain amount of preparatory work for the conference carried out by way of memoranda on the subjects for discussion. Their views had thus been fairly fully formulated and recorded.

Secondly the conference was free from any suspicion that under the guise of co-ordination any attempt was being made to usurp provincial powers.

There was general agreement among those present that the discussions had served a valuable purpose and that similar gatherings should be held every year.

PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

On the question of prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, the main question before the conference was whether any advance was desirable for the country as a whole on the Industrial Disputes Act of 1929 passed by the Central Legislature. That Act provided 'inter alia' for the appointment of courts of inquiry and boards of conciliation for the investigation and settlement of strikes, for the levy of penalties for sudden strikes and lockouts in public utility services and for illegal strikes and lockouts and for the appointment of conciliation officers to mediate in or promote the settlement of Industrial disputes.

The Conference agreed that advance by the country as a whole was desirable on the Central Act and such advance should be undertaken by Central Legislation so that Provincial Governments and Indian States might follow that model and advance on lines suited to local conditions.

The conference agreed that Central Government undertakings in the Provinces, such as Railways should be excluded from the scope of Provincial Legislation but that in such undertakings the control of conditions of labour and execution of power conferred by Legislation should vest in the Centre.

The Conference felt that paid holidays should be given to workers deprived of weekly holidays, particularly in organised industries. The general opinion was that Central Legislation in the form of an enabling bill on the lines of the employment of children in dangerous occupations was desirable.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

The Conference agreed that collection of Statistics with reference to industries and labour was most desirable; that their value would depend upon the adoption of uniform procedure and method; that collection could be done only if there was statutory compulsion; that the best way was to pass a Central Statistics Act on a simple basis; and that power of making rules under the Act should be left to the Centre in view of the need of uniformity.

The Conference discussed the difficulties which had arisen in the working of the Payment of Wages Act 1936, particularly with regard to definition of the word wages, whether, for instance, 'wages' includes bonus.

The problem was found to be mainly one of interpretation. The intention was understood but the question was whether the language of the Act carried out the intention. The Conference recommended that Provincial Governments should send in definite suggestions based on the working of the Act so that amendments proposed by the Government of India could be put into final shape.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

The Conference found that on the question of Sickness Insurance the difficulty was that organised labour had hitherto refused to accept its obligation to contribute a share to the Fund. This Fund is for use not so much on the actual provision of medical facilities—in big Cities and in organised industries, such facilities are either given by the employees or Government—but on the maintenance of the worker and his family during the period of enforced idleness owing to illness. It was proposed at the Conference that both employers and Trade Unions should be addressed to find out if they would agree to contributing a share—the worker in view of the generally low level of wages in India would be asked to pay less than the employers—to the Sickness Insurance Fund.

On the question of extension of Legislation to labour employed in commercial establishments and shops, it was noted that this was a new field of legislation in which only Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces had ventured. It was therefore felt that the time was not ripe for All-India Legislation, although on specific points like the compulsory closing on one day in the week might be attempted.—A. P.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON BRITISH INTERPRETATION

(From Our Correspondent).

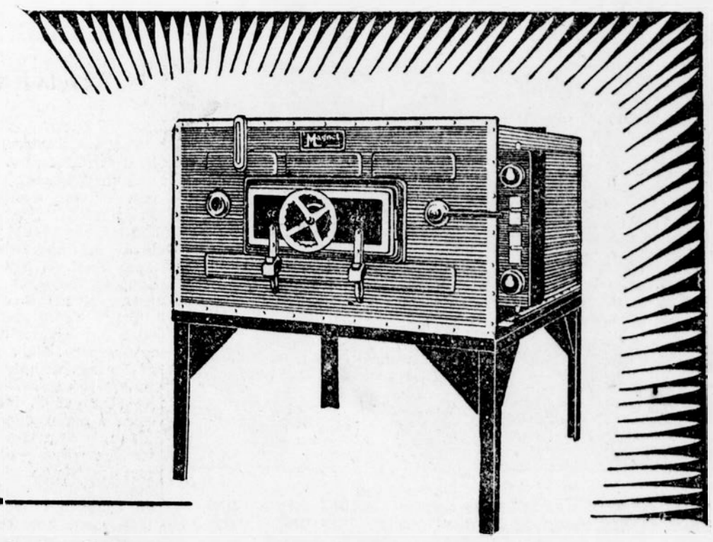
MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Addressing the students of the Madras Christian College yesterday, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier touched upon current issues in Indian politics. Regarding the controversy of Dominion Status and Independence, the speaker said equivalence between the two depended upon British interpretation British law and British constitution and opined that it was not independence rooted in itself for the Dominions might be recast in some other way after the war.

The goal of India was something different from Dominion Status but that did not mean at any particular time one or the other was a wise thing to take up; that was for politicians to decide.

After explaining the untenable position of the Muslim League he said this moment they had a distinct offer from Britain demanding exhibition of unity. They should not allow posterity to think that a great opportunity was spoiled by internal differences. He preferred a civil war to settle the issue if there was injustice to a third party interference.

Replying to the London "Times" regarding the introduction of Hindi in Madras, he said it was not an act of eccentricity but of common sense. Any sensible ministry wedded to national unity could not but make compulsory the study of a language having the best claims to be 'lingua franca.'



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ARRESTED STRIKERS RESORT TO HUNGER-STRIKE

Ujjain Textile Deadlock Continues

JHANSI, Jan. 25.

According to an Ujjain message the strike in textile mills has become serious. Workers numbering about 5,000 are on strike for the last three weeks as a protest against non-payment of war allowance.

About 40 women strikers picketed the mill gates and persuaded loyal workers to join the strike. A clash occurred resulting in injuries to some workers.

Later at a meeting a resolution was passed requesting the Maharaja of Gwalior to intervene.

It is stated that the management of the mills have given notice to the workers stating that mills will be closed if the strikers do not return to work.

President of the Ujjain Mazdoor Sabha and some others who were arrested during the strike are reported to have resorted to hunger-strike in the jail protesting against alleged ill-treatment in jail.—A. P.

Parel Rly. Workers Downed Tools For War Allowance

(From A Correspondent.)

The authorities of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. were taken aback by the sudden stoppage of work at 1 p.m. on January 24 by the workers who mustered strong before the office of the Works Manager and demanded immediate sanction of war allowance.

This was sequel to the distribution of hand bills issued by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union intimating to the workers the reply of the General Managar in the matter of War Allowance.

The workers resented the reply of the General Manager, who has refused to consider the question on the plea that the Provincial Government is opening cheap grain shops. After a definite promise by the Works Manager that he would represent the matter to the General Manager, the workers resumed work.

In the evening, a largely attended meeting was held in the tiffin shed of the Parel Workshops with Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhery in the chair.

A resolution protesting against the dismissal of two workers on the charge of alleged theft and demanding an independent inquiry committee was also passed.

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN COMMUNAL CLASH

Principal's Intervention Ends Trouble

JHANSI, Jan. 25

The tension between two rival group of students of the local college has developed into a communal one. Yesterday there was an open fight between groups of Hindu and Muslim students, resulting in minor injuries to many students.

The situation was however soon brought under control. Police guard continues and special police arrangements have been made in the college.

It will be recalled that on Monday a clash occurred between two rival groups of students but by the persuasion of the Principal of the college and police the trouble ended without any serious consequences.—A. P.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ALL-INDIA PRICE CONTROL CONFERENCE HELD AT DELHI, COMING OUT AFTER THE CONFERENCE.

SIR M. GWYER ON EDUCATION

Knowledge & Fellow-Citizenship Must Be Its Aim

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"I believe that an education which appeals to a youngman's imagination which makes him think for himself and form his own conclusions, and which stimulates the curiosity inborn in everyone of us in the long run going to produce better results; and that youngmen because they do have imagination and are able to think for themselves are prepared to take risks are a greater asset to a nation than those whose sole idea is life in security and a competence," observed Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, in the course of his address on the occasion of prize-giving ceremony at Birla College at Pilani in Jaipur State.

As to what should be the minimum education which every democratic State should make available to all its people Sir Maurice Gwyer said that it should first of all teach the child good habits, orderliness, discipline, duty to God, neighbours and itself—in a word that it is a human being in a world of human beings with rights and duties. This should be combined with a minimum amount of literacy and craftsmanship or a judicious combination of both, sufficient at any rate to awaken dormant faculties and enable the child and later on man or woman to take their places alongside their fellow citizens.

Turning to the subject of Universities and their functions, Sir Maurice referred to the need to train up and develop faculties so that they may be enabled to extend the sum of human knowledge. According to him a University was a place which ought to take all knowledge for its province and be a place where learning was sought for its own sake and not only for its material rewards.—United Press.

A friend, who does not want to disclose his name, it is learnt, has donated Rs. 5,000 towards the fund started for the construction of "Mahajati Sadan," the proposed Congress House for Calcutta.

Gestapo's Hold On Nazis In India

Revelations Of Secret Trial In Bombay

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The facts concerning a secret Nazi "trial" staged in Bombay before the outbreak of the war have now become available," says a Press Note.

They show that, till the war broke out, the Gestapo had the same hold on Nazis in India and adopted the same methods of exacting obedience as in Germany.

Eric Leonhard was charged with the "serious crime" of being repeatedly absent from the party gatherings without excuse and failure to subscribe to the Winter Relief Fund as liberally as became a member of the Nazi Party.

Four witnesses were examined for the "prosecution" and three for the "defence." The proceedings, which took place in Bombay on October 17 and November 7, 1938, show how the Nazi idea as to what is evidence conflicts with that of the Indian courts.

REMARKS AGAINST HITLER'S POLICY

The first piece of "evidence" was a letter from Koester, the local Group Leader, urging that Leonhard be excluded from the party as he had made remarks to two other persons, Vogel and Buchard, concerning the Fuehrer's policy and had absented himself from a party gathering in October without offering any excuse. In British law this would be inadmissible as "hearsay."

Vogel, a member of the German Labour Front, said that on September 28 (about the time of the Munich crisis) in a conversation with Leonhard and three companions, Grunelius, Moehring (an S.S. Man) and Leimbach, Leonhard said: "I don't know whether one can involve the whole of Germany in a war for the sake of two and a half million Sudeten Germans."

In his defence Leonhard and his companions tried to explain that this remarks had a different meaning and that Vogel was drunk.

Earlier on September 23, Leonhard was alleged to have had a conversation with Burchard when Leonhard 'implied' that it was irresponsible on the Fuehrer's part to plunge the whole world into war for a few Sudeten Germans.

CONVERSATION REPORTED

Burchard hurriedly left Leonhard and indignantly reported this private conversation to Koester.

Burchard also alleged that, when he was collecting Winter Relief Fund subscriptions, Leonhard made remarks implying that this money was used for armaments. Leonhard only subscribed Rs. 30, though he stated that Rs. 75 was also being paid for him at home.

The last witness was Werner Schroeder, who was chumming with Vogel, and "hearing of the latter's conversation with Leonhard" repeated it to Koester. He also stated that Vogel was not drunk on the evening in question.

Most of this "evidence" would be laughed out of a British court.

The Nazi "judges" in their findings significantly declared that they could not attach weight to the evidence of the defence witnesses, but they regarded Burchard's statement for the prosecution as of "primary importance since, immediately after his talk with Leonhard, he spoke to the local group leader."

Thus the whole "case" could be summed up as Buchard's word against Leonhard's, and the worst that Burchard appears to have been able to allege was that Leonhard "implied" that it was irresponsible of the Fuhrer to plunge the whole world into war.

"COURT'S" FINDINGS

The findings of the "court" were that "Leonhard stands aloof from the aims of the Nazi Party and that the District Court of the Nazi Foreign Organisation be asked to exclude him from the party."

Pending the District Court's decision Leonhard's attendance at party gathering was dispensed with.

This "judgment" mentions that between the two hearing dates, the local Group Leader had approached the accused and pointed out to him the error of his ways.

The accused replied that if at least ten of his fellow workers would resign from the German Club. "The court regards this as an attempt to extort a more lenient sentence."

The copy of the findings, dated January 1, 1939, was not sent to Leonhard till February 16, by which time he was to have left Bombay. Before his departure he apparently drafted a strong appeal to the Nazi District Court.

This "case" shows how the Nazi Party exploits for its own purposes the private conversations of peaceful Germans.

The outbreak of war and consequent internment of dangerous enemy aliens has ended such activities in the British Empire and France.

Launch For Detection Of Smuggling

A new motor launch which will be on patrol duty on the river at Broach for checking the smuggling of illicit liquor into the 'dry' area, was launched at the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

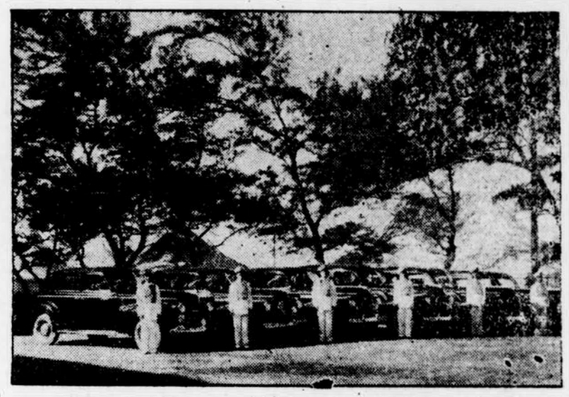
The launch which will be an asset to the prohibition police was named "Dryad". The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Commissioner of Excise.

Among those who were present at the docks were Mr. Knight, Adviser to the Governor, Mr. Gawan Taylor, Excise Commissioner, Mr. Bhide, Secretary to the Revenue Department, and Mr. Greaves of Greaves Cotton and Co. and Mrs. Greaves.

BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS DURING 1938-39

The Director of Industries in his report for the year 1938-39 points out that there was a sharp decline in prices of agricultural commodities and that led to recession of industrial prosperity of the Province.

There were hardly any new factories and the established once had rather hard time. The Cottage Industries Department did much progress in the touring and coir centres of training, the A. I. V. I. A. and Spinners Association obtained grants from Government. The fisheries also made progress in that the people appreciated the use of launches in the fish trade. The scheme to train fishermen apprentices to enable them to operate engines of the launches also made good progress. All the departmental launches are now manned exclusively by the youths of the Fishermen's community.



1940 Buick and Oldsmobile cars used by the Viceroy's staff during the Viceroy's Bombay visit. They embody the latest in design and style.

SIROHI CHIEF CONGRATULATED

Appointment Of Indian Chief Minister

SIROHI, Jan. 25.

Resolutions congratulating His Highness the Ruler of Sirohi State on his appointing an Indian Chief Minister after twelve years, urging unconditional release of politicals, the grant of civil liberties, repeal of the Safety Act and Societies Act and the lifting of the ban on Praja Mandal were adopted at a mammoth meeting held in connection with the celebration of the annual day of the Sirohi Praja Mandal.

By another resolution the meeting urged the Ruler to introduce constitutional reforms in the State.—United Press.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF REAL SWARAJ IN 1940?

What Spirit Forecast Prophesied In 1905

(CONTRIBUTED).

The following Spirit Forecast regarding India's future appeared in a recent issue of "Forward Bloc." The writer says that "it was prophesied in 1905 that the year 1940 would bring us the first instalment of real Independence. Further it was foretold that full Independence, in form at least, would be given between 1942-44, after which would follow eight years of anarchy, then peace. In 1954, the last British soldier would leave the shore of India, after which would follow, a progressive prosperity and complete peace for sixty years.

The prophecy was made by automatic writing when the medium was controlled by spirit of a great departed soul in the presence of Shri Aurobindo Ghose, Bepin Chandra Pal, J. N. Roy, Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick and other distinguished persons. Every prophecy upto this date has been right; therefore, there is no reason to believe that what has been foretold of the future will be incorrect."

THE STORY OF A STARVING LABOURER WHO REFUSED TO ACCEPT FOOD, BECAUSE IT WAS OFFERED IN RETURN FOR NOTHING — EVIDENTLY HE KNEW THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

All-India Premiere

TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.

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VICKS VAPORUB

BOMBAY TAKES PLEDGE OF INDEPENDENCE

MILE-LONG PROCESSION PARADES CITY AND ENDS UP IN A BIG RALLY AT AZAD MAIDAN

A mile long procession wended its way through crowded city streets to swell the gathering at Azad Maidan.

The procession which began at the Congress House proceeded through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao and poured into the maidan.

The procession was headed by a pilot car carrying a huge National Flag. This was followed by eight bullock carts, on one of which was mounted a giant charkha. Groups of volunteers were sitting in the other carts, plying the charkha.

Then came the Vanar Senas, Volunteers, Desh Sevikas, leaders, students and the general public. Among the leaders present were Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Mathurdas Tricumji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Dr. Bhasker Patel, and the office-bearers of the B.P.C.C.

A Muslim procession headed by a large contingent of Red Shirt volunteers and others joined the procession near the Congress House. Several bands and bhajan mandals brought up the rear of the procession.

Crowds of enthusiastic spectators lined the city streets, and crowded in the windows, balconies and terraces throughout the route. Many of these joined at the rear of the procession and marched to the Azad Maidan.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING

The proceedings at the maidan began with the singing of "Vande Mataram"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who presided over the meeting in his preliminary speech said that ten years ago, the Nation had taken the Pledge of Independence on this auspicious day. They were once again demonstrating their solemn resolve to achieve their rightful place among the nations of the world. They were affirming their resolve that by their effort and their sacrifice they would achieve their end.

The birth right of Swaraj which they had been demanding and fighting for, for the last half a century, was nothing more than the inalienable right of all the peoples of the world.

There was only one way to break the vicious circle of repeated wars and that was by following the path of truth and non-violence. India had set out on that road, to achieve her ambition not by hatred and violence but by love.

Proceeding Mr. Desai said that some people asked why Gandhiji wanted to meet the Viceroy repeatedly. He did so, Mr. Desai said, for the simple reason that a Satyagrahi had no enemy. Such attempts at an amicable settlement could not weaken a man whose heart was pure and whose faith in his ideals remained undimmed.

Mr. Desai before reading the Pledge explained that they should utter it in all sincerity and that they should not utter such parts of it in which they did not believe.

Then he read out the Pledge bit by bit in Hindusthani and the audience repeated it after him.

Addressing the audience in Marathi, Mr. B. G. Kher said that mere taking of the pledge was not enough. It was necessary that every man, woman and child in India should try to translate it into action. The constructive programme which the Congress had placed before the country was so varied that every one could take to it.

The Independence pledge which the nation had been taking during the past ten years emphasised the need for non-violence. By fighting its battle of freedom in a non-violent way, India would be setting an example to the rest of the world.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who read the pledge in Gujarati urged the citizens to take a firm resolve to follow up every word contained in the pledge with action.

THROUGH UNITY TO VICTORY.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi read the pledge in Urdu. In doing so he said that the objective of Independence had been given to them by the late Lokamanya Tilak. The Nation had further resolved to achieve its objective through Non-Violence, a weapon given to them by Mahatmaji.

Khadi and communal unity were the two important items of the constructive programme. He recalled the words of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali who had said that the most successful Non-co-operation with Government would be possible only through maximum co-operation between the communities.

The meeting terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

AT DADAR

The nation's struggle for gaining idependence, leading to the passing of the Independence resolution at Lahore on the midnight of 31st December, 1929 and the subsequent progress made by the country were stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, at a huge meeting held in the compound of Sojpal Chawl, on Friday night.

Crushed as they were by the deep poverty of the country and under a system both alien and unsympathetic, the thirst for gaining Independence increased as year passed year.

After tracing the history of the national struggle from the days of the Rowlatt Act, Mr. Kher referred to the stage in which the Congress decided to accept office.

Mr. Kher then read out the pledge, clause by clause and explained the implications of every clause in detail. The whole pledge was accepted by the gathering without a dissentient voice.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, then, read out the pledge and explained the clauses in Gujarati.

The meeting which started with the singing of the "Vande Mataram" ended with the singing of the same song.

LAKH OF PEOPLE TAKE PLEDGE OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 4.)

succeeded in getting two annas share in a rupee.

It had to be, however, remembered, he added, that the atmosphere throughout the country had totally changed. It was the birthright of this country to get her Independence and he asserted that she would have it. And they were not enthusiastic about anything less than that and certainly they were not enamoured of the ideal of Dominion Status.

After explaining the significance of the tricolour, Mr. Kher said that the time had come to offer wholehearted obedience to Mahatmaji and march to the goal of Independence, when he gave his order.

The programme that he had given to the country should appeal to young and old, rich and poor, men and women in their march to freedom.

Continuing he said that the society which they wished to reconstruct in a free India would be bound by ties of love and would not be based on the exploitation of the many by the few. They had, the ambition to show to the world the real civilized way of life and not the one which had given rise to the internecine feud of the West.

After the reading of the Pledge in English, the meeting turned itself into a procession and wended its way along Vincent Road to Lalbaugh.

MUSLIM RALLY TO CALL OF COUNTRY

Nationalist Muslims will take their due place in the fight for freedom and will march shoulder to shoulder with the other Nationalist forces.' So said Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on the occasion of the unfurling of the National Flag by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai at Wellington Gardens, Madanpura. Among those present were Messrs. M. Y. Nurie, S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Ali Bahadur Khan, Salebhoy Kaderbhoy, Hakim Ikrami, M. Harris, Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. Dhirubhai Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Bokhari. After the conclusion of the function, a half-mile long procession of Muslims, headed by Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Ali Bahadur Khan, Bokhari, Harris and Salebhoy and Hakim Ikrami and other prominent Nationalist Muslims and the Red Shirts wended its way to join the main procession of the day organised by the B. P. C. C. at Vithalbhai Patel Road.

From early afternoon, Muslims began to muster strong at the Wellington Gardens and lively scenes were witnessed. A little before the appointed time, 500 Red-Shirt volunteers came in a procession to the Maidan and formed themselves into a square round the flag-pole.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of 'Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara.'

Mr. Ali Bahadur welcoming Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims requested him to unfurl the National Flag.

He said that there was a notion that Indian Muslims were lagging behind in the National struggle. It was a false impression. He would assure the Congress that Nationalist Muslims would fight alongside the others in the Nation's battle.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai unfurling the flag said that he had come there to invite them to the evening's ceremony for taking the Independence Pledge at the Azad Maidan.

Proceeding, he said, in any country there could not be two National Flags. The flag which was flying aloft there, represented all the constituents of the Indian Nation. To preserve the prestige of the National Flag, they should be prepared for sacrifices. Those who were taking the trouble of keeping the communal issue in the forefront, at that juncture, did not wish that India should be free.

At the end of the meeting, the Red Shirts formed themselves into an orderly procession and marched along the Ripon Road, Bellasis Road and Lamington Road to join the Congress procession. A large contingent of police in single file marched with the procession separating it from the traffic on the route.

Repeated slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Call the Constituent Assembly" were raised all along the way.

At Kamgar Maidan

More than 30,000 people mustered strong at the Kamgar Maidan on Friday night to affirm the solidarity of the working classes and also to reiterate their pledge to win complete independence. The meeting was held under the auspices of Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. Shahid presided and Messrs Nimbkar, Randive and other labour leaders addressed the gathering.

An omnibus resolution affirming the right of the Indian people to complete independence, appealing to the Congress to harness the "country-wide preparedness" of the workers for a final struggle, and also condemning any attempts to compromise with British Imperialism was passed.

A procession of workers was then taken out. An effigy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in top-hat and with umbrella was dragged along.

Inter-Dependence— The Law Of Nature

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:

It is so easy to talk about Independence. Easier still is to attend Independence Day functions. The density of such gatherings, or the applauding of resolutions can hardly be deemed as adequate criterion of people's preparedness for a sterner struggle. Past experience should make us wiser.

Further, I wonder, how Gandhiji still talks of Independence! His inner voice should repel at the expression! For God alone is Independent; the whole cosmos is inter-dependent. The stars, the planets, the suns, the earth and the moons are all inter-dependent. All continents, countries, nations and communities are inter-dependent. It is one thing to talk of freedom; and another, of Independence. The Congress has faltered, because it has thought of Independence, and not of Inter-dependence!

Gandhiji's Fast

Independence Day At Wardha

WARDHA, Jan. 26.

Mr. Mahadev Desai unfurled the Congress Flag this morning at Gandhi Chowk before a large gathering.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Desai said that year after year they were taking the Independence Pledge. This year it had added significance. Mahatma Gandhi had enjoined them to devote themselves to Harijan uplift, khadi and communal harmony. The Pledge to be taken to-day portends sufferings and sacrifice.

Emphasising the superiority of truth and non-violence he said to-day, was a day for purification.

Mahatma Gandhi started the day with prayers and fast.—A.P.

High Court

"Judge's Duty To Litigant"

Shamdasani's Arguments In Central Bank Case

BOMBAY, Friday.

Further arguments were resumed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court to-day, in his petition for an order to set aside the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice and Sir Sajba Rangnekar in September 1936, in an appeal in which the petitioner and the Central Bank were parties.

The ground of the petition was that Sir Sajba being a shareholder of the Bank, he had an interest in the case and, therefore, he was, in law, disqualified from hearing the appeal, unless he had disclosed his interest and the parties had acquiesced in the case being heard by the judge.

The petition submitted that even if Sir Sajba had disclosed his interest on two previous occasions, in 1926 and 1930, he would not recollect the fact in September, 1936, when he heard the appeal in question. He, therefore, could not be said to have acquiesced in the appeal being heard by the judges. The petitioner relied on the decision of Lord Justice Turner to the effect that a person could not be said to have acquiesced unless he had been fully informed of all the facts and circumstances of the case.

This principle, said Mr. Shamdasani, imposed a duty and obligation on the Judge to prove, by positive evidence that he (the petitioner) had full knowledge of the fact of Sir Sajba being a shareholder of the Bank when hearing the appeal.

A Judge owed a duty to a litigant to disclose his interest in the case. It was not for the litigant to find it out.

Mr. Shamdasani continuing his address to the Court read out numerous authorities on the point that a Judge should not have any interest, pecuniary or other, in the matter before him. Counsel for the Respondents as well as the learned Chief Justice informed the Petitioner that this proposition was not disputed, and that the Petitioner should confine himself to the point of waiver to which he was hardly referring. The Petitioner contended that it was for Mr. Justice Rangnekar to have disclosed his interest before there could be any duty on the Petitioner to object to it or to waive it.

The Petitioner also made comments on the evidence lead by the respondents.

At the conclusion of the day's hearing, Mr. Shamdasani informed the court that he would take only half-an-hour more to conclude his address.

The hearing will be proceeded with on Thursday next, the 2nd February, at 2-45 p.m.

The Petitioner appeared in person.

Sir J. B. Kanga with Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the respondents.

Serious Situation In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, January 26.

A serious situation arose this morning near the J. K. Jute Mills where about 3,000 strikers stormed the Mill Gate threw stones and smashed window panes when their attempts to induce workers of the mill to come out and observe strike failed.

The arrival of armed police prevented the situation from deteriorating and later the crowd dispersed.

Out of the total of 42,000 Mill workers about 20,000 were on strike to-day in accordance with the decision of the Mazdoor Sabha, who called for general strike of mill workers following the alleged refusal of the Employers' Association to close the mills in connection with the Independence Day. Four mills were completely closed while the rest are working partially.

Prabhat pheries were taken out through the city in the morning and tricolour flags hoisted on houses in celebration of Independence Day according to instructions of the City Congress Committee.—A.P.

Rajen Babu Fasts

RANCHI, Jan. 26.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, fasted today in observance of Independence Day, says a message from Ramgarh.—A. P.

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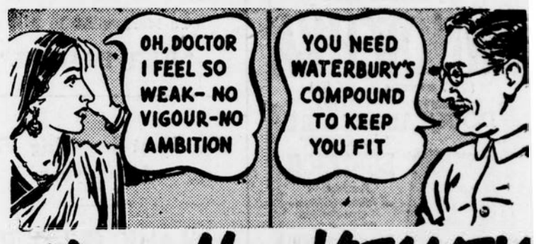

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NINOTCHKA
(Don't pronounce it...SEE IT!)
MELVYN DOUGLAS · INA CLAIRE
An ERNST LUBITSCH
Production
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH

WELCOME NEWS
For THEATRE FANS!
THE "QUEEN OF MUSIC"
MOONNIE BAI
Will once again appear on stage in Bombay, to enchant her admirers with her melodious music, and emotional, impressive acting;
And the young prodigy Miss SOOSHILA, of Silver Screen fame will also take part—
In the well-known drama, in Gujarati, the masterpiece of MR. RUTTONJI F. SETHNA, entitled—
'Pakjad Perin'
(Adapted from "SILVER KING")
To be staged, With All-Star Cast,
BY THE
NEW BALLIWALA DRAMATIC

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From Jan. 27th to 30th only
He was her Man!
She was his Headache!
Lupe Velez—Donald Words
IN
THE GIRL from MEXICO
Sunday at 10-30 a.m.
DOROTHY GULLIVER-JOHN WAYNE
IN
THE SHADOW OF THE EAGLE
Complete Serial at Reduced Rates

THEY GIVE
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
When DINKER KAMANNA Gets Busy with his "English"

IN
SARASVATI'S
"My Beloved"
(MAZI LADKI)
Screen Play By
Sjt. MADHAVRAO JOSHI
of "Municipality" Fame
3RD WEEK
OF
FAST MOVING FUN
AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
To-Morrow At 10 A.M.
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ISLAMIC CULTURE SOCIETY
Awards Medal to
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Supreme's Spectacular Production
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Starring
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FOURTH FASCINATING WEEK AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

SHIRIN Jacob Circle Mahalaxmi.
To-Morrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.
'D' Route Bus 1 anna from Lal Baug and Opera House
EBB TIDE
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Now Daily Showing
DEVKI BOSE'S—SEETA

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
MUSIC OF FAMOUS SINGERS
MISS JUTHIKA ROY
VISHNUPANT PAGNIS,
KUMAR GANDHARVA
DANCES by renowned dancers in
TWO VARIETY CONCERTS
In Aid of School of Indian Music, Bombay
On FRIDAY, the 2nd Feb.
At 6 P.M.
And SATURDAY the 3rd Feb.
At 5-30 P.M.
AT
SIR CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
Rates: Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1, & As.8.
Book your seats at (1) School of Indian Music, 257 Vithalbhai Patel Road, (2) Honawarkar Painter, Benham Hall Lane.

From HAREM to HERMITAGE
RAJA GOPICHAND
Starring:
LEELA, RATNAPRABHA, USHA, and CHANDRAKANT
PLAZA
Time As Usual

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Andheri-Vile Parle Municipal By-election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The three cornered fight, now in progress for the vacant seat in the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality has brought to the forefront the position of the Congress Party in the Municipality which, it is understood, has put forward Mrs. C. B. Barfivala as its nominee to contest the election. Mr. C. B. Barfivala is a staunch Congressman and is the President of the Municipality. It is very strange that this gentleman should have forgotten the fact that, as President of the Municipality, he should not take any active interest in the election. He is, for all purposes at the moment, a non-party councillor but I understand that he has been going round canvassing votes for his wife. The Congress has declared on more than one occasion that it is out to protect the interests of the Minority community but the moment that community decides to send in its candidate in the person of Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello, all the artifices which could be taken advantage of are harnessed to frustrate the efforts of that community even in a civic body where politics is eschewed. Is this not an instance of politics taking precedence over civic welfare

The electorate cannot be baffled with this sort of high politics in which apparently some Congressmen seem to excel, as they are out to support the condidature of a person who can support their interests in the Council and also obtain from them reciprocal advantages for the taxes they pay annually. The Municipality is not the forum for political aspirations to be achieved but is a training ground for selfless social workers in the cause of public welfare.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. CHANDAVARKAR

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year's Bombay Art Society's exhibition must have surely served as a big surprise for many a habitual winner of the lucrative prizes. Many artists who were awaiting eagerly to know the list of the—unexpected—winners felt a shock upon seeing the winning exhibits that oddly decorate the screens at the Town Hall. Progress of India's Art as expressed by these exhibits is highly doubtful, and most of these exhibits, thus prized, are a misguiding example to the young generation that aspires for a bright future for our country's art.

Selections in Western style are more or less sketchy and a majority of pictures that decorate this year's screens show a decline of art. No wonder then that a student of art and an artist of to-morrow should be bewildered regarding the aims and achievements in that field. Speaking in general, most of the good pictures are hung in wrong light to the disadvantage of the spectator as well as the exhibitor. One regrets to see that certain excellent pictures create an utter disappointment however one may try to get the correct perspective. It must be noted here with due sympathy that the society itself is handicapped in that respect for want of a better place with suitable lighting for a picture show as such. The state of things can, however, be improved by a little readjustment here or there.

However the society may call their exhibition "over-flowing with pictures of an unusually high standard," quite a number of poor exhibits seem to find a place these numbers 36, 172, 174, are a glaring example of the so-called high standard.

It is deplorable that though the society is full of charitably disposed people in it, as also in its sympathisers, even by the end of the exhibition not more than 2 or 3 dozen pictures are sold, not to mention the way they are judged or appreciated by certificates, medals and cash prizes.

It is well-known that the class of artists is generally poor and most of them find it very difficult to enliven their canvases the more so owing to the present war-time prices. But to the great amazement of this poor class, this charitably aimed society has changed its regulations to its great financial advantage by increasing the entrance fee of Re. one for the first exhibit to Rs. two though the fee for the next nine possible exhibits is annas eight each, which too is not refundable, as in all the forty-eight years gone by.

What amount it actually means will be noticed by the public very shortly as it is announced that there is going to be a special exhibition of the "Rejected Lot" which will, it is strongly hoped, expose how many good pictures are rejected by the selectors. If they don't refund the money, why not give every contributor at least a season pass and an invitation to the opening ceremony? Why invite only a chosen few at the cost of the poor striving souls? Since there is no other organisation of this type, for want of funds the whole class of artists except for a privileged few, feel entirely at the mercy of this organisation which neglects many artistic gems at its own whims. It will not be out of place here to request all artists to join together to organise in league to achieve their common object of encouraging the nation's classical as well as the commercial art. The bureaucratic element in the present Society is a great hindrance to the progress of the national art.

In the whole of the exhibition, in to work done in transparent medium than in body colour system. The skill of using the body colour system with the same dexterity cannot be disputed; all the same the fact remains that the former method is more difficult and more fascinating a medium. With this in view, one feels convinced upon seeing the exhibition that not only there was no picture which could deserve the Gold medal—the Society's highest honour—but the class of water colours is also miserably poor and even the Governor's prize should have also been spared in the same manner, with full justification.

In the whole of the exhibition, inspite of an overwhelming number of modernists, only one or two have truly understood the real principle of it and a majority of them seem to have no clear conception of what modern Art is and hence what one sees at this show is a hybrid creation.

Apart from all this it is a thing of regret, that it has become a fashion with most of the artists of the present day to call a highly finished painting a "chocolate box picture." What that meaningless phrase means God alone knows. The Society however deserves a word of thanks for Prof. N. Roerich's collection exhibited along with this year's exhibition.—Yours, etc.,

"AN ARTIST."

AL AZHAR

1,000th Anniversary Of Great Islamic University To Be Celebrated

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Great preparations are afoot in Egypt for celebrating the one thousandth anniversary of the great Arabic institution, Al Azhar. The celebration function, as was decided recently by the Egyptian authorities, will take place at Cairo in the next few months. Invitations to prominent Oriental and Arabic scholars will be sent away shortly. The foundation-stone of Al Azhar building was laid in the 14th Ramzan 359 Hijri by Jawhar, the Commander-in-Chief of the fourth Khalifa, Almuz.

NEAR EAST ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Syrian Government have decided to hold a near-East Economic conference at Byrout during February. The purpose is to discuss important economic issues in this critical war time and the possibility of exchanging the principal foodstuffs among the Arabian States in the Near-East. Invitations have been sent to Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Transjordan.

PROHIBITION IN CAIRO.

The Government of Egypt is considering a new proposal of prohibiting the sale of alcohol in Cairo. The new proposal has received the full support of the press and is widely appreciated by Muslim quarters all over Egypt.

Indian students of the Alazhar university celebrated the silver Jubilee of His Holiness Sayedna Taher Saifuddin, the Bohra Mullaji Sahib, on January 6th, and many prominent scholars of Al Azhar were invited.

Messages of congratulation to His Holiness were sent, in this connection, by prominent Muslim leaders in Egypt and Arabia.

SPECIAL
MICKEY MOUSE
SHOW
Sweets to all children
CAPITOL Sun. 28th 10-30 a. m.

Need For Nursery Schools

Rama Rau Stresses Value Of Training At Least For 5 Years

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The need for nursery schools and for compulsory education for Indian children was stressed by Sir B. Rama Rau, Agent-General for India in South Africa, at a recent meeting of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association in the Patidar Hall.

Clinic facilities given to mothers did not include the child beyond the first or second year, he said, while education in schools began only about the child's sixth year. During this gap the child often developed defects and many on entering schools were handicapped by selfishness or extreme shyness.

The experiences of early childhood and the habits acquired during infancy had a profound influence on the development and outlook of the individual, and he hoped that the association would seriously consider the establishment of a small nursery school for Indians.

The Transvaal Education Commission had recommended that compulsory education for Indian children should be adopted, estimating that it would be necessary to provide for only 1,000 additional coloured and Indian children. The Commission pointed out that in 1939, out of 1,125 pupils who entered Standard I, only 492 or 44 per cent reached Standard V.

"Education has no effect on the individual until it is continued for at least four or five years," he said, "and this serious defect which has been brought to light by the Commission can be remedied only by the introduction of compulsory education which, according to the Commission, is to extend in the case of Indians from the seventh to the fourteenth year."

The meeting re-elected Sir Rama Rao as the Honorary President and Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, Chairwoman.—United Press.

KHADI MUST BECOME CURRENT COIN

Mahatma On Implications Of Spinning In Independence Pledge

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Organising Secretary of the All-India "Forward Bloc", has, with the permission of Mahatma Gandhi, released for, publication the correspondence that passed between them recently regarding the "Charkha" clause in the Independence Pledge.

In his letter from Bombay dated January 4, Mr. Kamath drew the attention of Mahatma Gandhi to a resolution adopted by the Khandwa District Congress Committee in the Central Provinces, stating: "Every Mandal President should send to the District Office every month 1,000 yards of yarn spun either by himself or anyone else from the Mandal."

CURRENT COIN.

Mahatmaji in his reply wrote: "You are in a hurry—you are hard. Hurry because you have not read the pledge carefully. It is regular spinning that is wanted, not daily. Hard because there is nothing wrong in others spinning. This time the real test is to see whether 'Khadi' has become current coin."

Mr. Kamath wrote another letter to Gandhiji which runs as follows: "Many thanks for your reply. I submit, however, that you have overlooked the vital point I raised in my letter. The resolution of the Khandwa D. C. C. can be implemented by the office-bearer concerned without himself being obliged to spin regularly, whereas the pledge requires every Congressman to do so. The resolution of the Khandwa D. C. C. merely asks for 1,000 yards of yarn monthly from every Mandal President, no matter who from the Mandal spins it. After all, one single spinner can produce that much or even more yarn in the given period. I cannot believe that this is the spirit of the pledge or of the instructions and advice given by you to Congressmen. That is why I consider the resolution hypocritical.

WHY POSTPONE STRUGGLE?

"One other point and I have done. If, as you yourself say, in spite of Congressmen having so far merely toyed with your constructive programme, you could launch a struggle in the past why do you now insist upon its fulfilment as a pre-conditioned to Satyagraha? As regards fear of communal rioting following in the wake of civil disobedience, Sardar Patel recently declared in Bombay that Congressmen are not frightened by such a bogey. And Pandit Nehru asserts that there is no longer any hope of a settlement with the British Government, and that the masses are ready for direct action. Then why this hesitation and why this delay in calling the nation to battle? With pranams."

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur replied to the above letter on behalf of Mahatmaji, stating that the Khandwa D.C.C.'s resolution did not exonerate the members from their duty of spinning daily. As for the second point raised in Mr. Kamath's letter, she stated that Gandhiji would refer Mr. Kamath to his articles in the "Harijan."

REAL TEST.

In his statement while releasing the correspondence to the Press, Mr. Kamath says: "According to Mahatmaji, the real test is Khadi and not spinning. Why then enjoin a regular plying of the Charkha on Congressmen who wear Khadi habitually?" As regards the issue of struggle, he says that Mahatmaji's articles in the "Harijan" "do not satisfactorily answer the point."—United Press.

BELIRAM MURDER ECHO

Another Arrest

PESHAWAR, January. 25.

The Frontier Police have arrested Kishen Chand, brother of Mr. Pyarelal, a pleader of Dera Ismail Khan, who is at present serving three years' sentence in connection with the murder of Rai Bahadur Beliram at Lahore a few weeks ago.

Kishen Chand, along with Dasram, who has been arrested in this connection, will be taken to Lahore.—United Press.

Indore Ban On "Avas"

INDORE, Jan. 24.

The entry of the "Avas," a Hindi weekly of Bombay into Indore State has been banned by the Holkar Government, says a Gazette notification of Indore State.—United Press.

NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TWO HEARTS STORM A MILLION!
The Lovely
LEELA CHITNIS
AND
The Adorable ASHOK KUMAR,
WITH THEIR
MUSIC, PERFORMANCES
AND
PERSONALITY
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'
KANGAN
Are holding audiences spellbound!
UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED BY SIXTEEN CITIES!
14th Week of fame
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sunday: 1 p.m.
ROXY

THE PALACE DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THRILLING STORY OF THE GREAT PATRIOT WHO FOUGHT FOR MEXICO'S FREEDOM!
THEY LIVED THE STRANGEST STORY IN ALL HISTORY!

TO-MORROW MORN. AT 10-30 A. M.
Universal great sequel to "All Quiet on Western Front"
"THE ROAD BACK"

21ST WEEK! MANY A HURDLE TO CLEAR
AT CENTRAL that's LIFE!
It should be every body's aim to reach the WINNING POST clearing all the
—HURDLES—
SHANTARAM'S MASTERLY SCREEN PRESENTATION
Starring
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
SHAHU MODAK
A PRABHAT PICTURE
ADMI
Daily at 4 7 & 10 p.m
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.
ZANANA
SHOW ON Thur. 1 p.m.

Trade And Finance

Money Rates Easy On Maturities Of Treasury Bills

RISE IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

Reactionary Feeling On Stock Exchange

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 26

MONEY

Owing to heavy maturities of Treasury Bills during the week, which totalled Rs. 5.75 crores, money rates were easier, day-to-day funds being quoted at no better than 1-1/2 per cent. The net influx of money into the market amounted to Rs. 2.48 crores. Term money rates were also fractionally lower, 3 and 6 months' money being quoted at 2-1/2 per cent.

A statement of the Reserve Bank of India compiled upto 19th January 1940 records a decline of Rs. 76.22 lacs in the Bank's holding of Rupee Coin, which now stands at Rs. 61.33 crores. There is a corresponding decrease in the total note issue which is down by Rs. 75.72 lacs In the Banking Department, the item of "Bills Purchased and Discounted" is down by Rs. 236.36 lacs, whereas Balances held abroad are up by Rs. 371.82 lacs. Advances to Government under 'Ways and Means' are up by Rs. 60 lacs, the total under this head being Rs. 1 crore. Government Deposits are up by Rs. 181.59 lacs and other deposits show a rise of Rs. 70 lacs, whilst Bankers' Deposits have declined by Rs. 125.78 lacs.

A return of the Imperial Bank of India drawn upto 19th January 1940 records a fractional decline of Rs. 9.60 lacs in the Bank's Investment portfolio. Under the item of "Advances", Loans are down by Rs. 40.93 lacs, Cash Credits and Overdrafts are up by Rs. 118.56 lacs and Bills Discounted and Purchased are down by Rs. 36.17 lacs. Deposits, on the other hand, are up by Rs. 33.89 lacs and the Bank's cash holding is down by Rs. 30.07 lacs to Rs. 11.76 crores.

GILT-EDGED

The conversion of 4-1/2 per cent. British Government Loan into 2 per cent. New Bonds led the market to believe that the era of cheap money was still to continue. Following this, there was large investment buying in the London market where all scrips advanced substantially. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stocks moved up from £87-1/4 to £91 at the close. In response, the local gilt-edged market also ruled firm during the week and prices were marked up all-round. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper advanced from Rs. 89-6 to Rs. 92-2. Medium and long dated bonds were in fair request, 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan changed hands at Rs. 94-12 and 3 per cent. 1963-65 new loan at Rs. 88-14, whilst fair business was done at Rs. 110-6 in 5 per cent. 1945-55 (Tax Free) loan during the week. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan gained about a point at Rs. 93-14, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds moved up from Rs. 101-4 to Rs. 101-6 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan advanced from Rs. 100-8 to Rs. 100-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan ruled firm around Rs. 106 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan around Rs. 109-10 as against the opening levels of Rs. 104 and Rs. 108 respectively. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds, on the other hand, were about unchanged around Rs. 104-6, whilst 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan showed little or change at Rs. 101-12 during the week.

EXCHANGE.

Rupee/sterling exchange was flat during the week under review, sellers of Spot T. T. quoting 1s. 5-63/64d. with buyers at 1s. 6-1/64d. Merchant rates were quoted as under: Last rates.

In the free foreign exchange market in New York, sterling was inclined to be quietly steady with very little doing. Opening at 396.62 cents, the sterling/dollar rate touched 398.87 cents, closing at 398.37 cents. The discount on three months' forward sterling moved narrowly between 3.7/8 and 3-3/8 cents during the week.

In London, the official buying and selling rates for various currencies were as under:—

The sterling/dollar rate 403-1/2 and 401-1/2; the sterling/franc rate 176-3/4 and 176-1/2; the sterling/guilder rate 7.58 and 7.53; and the sterling/belga rate 23.95 and 23-80. The lira fluctuated between 78.50 and 78.00. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar remained pegged around 4-1/2d. during the week, while the yen, after opening at 1s. 2-9/32d. declined and closed at 1s. 2-7/32d.

GOLD.

Opening steady around Rs. 42-3-9, spot gold declined early in the week to Rs. 42-2-6, but thereafter steadily advanced to Rs. 42-5 on Tuesday on buying by arbitrageurs followed by bear-covering and speculative purchases. The market witnessed a temporary setback to Rs. 43-2, but improved at the close to Rs. 42-4-0. There was keen demand for export, but owing to smaller arrivals from upcountry offerings were smaller than usual. February settlement gold was quoted at a premium of six pies over spot at the opening, but stood at three pies at the close. The contango between February and March settlements narrowed from the opening level of two annas to 1-1/2 annas at the close. In London, the Bank of England's buying price for gold was unchanged at 168 sh. throughout. Locally, sovereigns moved between Rs. 26-15 and Rs. 27-0-6 in sympathy with the variations in the price of gold. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 15,000 tolas, while arrivals from upcountry are smaller, averaging about 12,000 to 15,000 tolas a day. The average daily offtake for trade purposes is unchanged at 1,500 tolas. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 42-5 and Rs. 42-2-6 for spot, Rs. 42-5-9 and Rs. 42-3-6 for February settlement, and Rs. 42-7-6 and Rs. 42-5 for March settlement.

SILVER.

The past was an eventful week in the silver market in so far as price fluctuations were concerned. Opening at Rs. 59-12-6, for spot, the market declined to Rs. 57-1 on Saturday morning, but soon improved to Rs. 58-12 on some special buying, which was reported in the Press as being by the Reserve Bank of India. For the remainder of the week, the market fluctuated between Rs. 58-12 and Rs. 57-14 depending on the rates at which the special buying appeared. Earlier in the week, the market was inclined to be offered, but towards the close offerings were comparatively smaller and according to market reports, the special buying absorbed almost 3 million ounces during the week. Towards the end, the market declined to Rs. 57-6 for spot, but improved and closed at Rs. 57-10. February settlement silver was quoted at a premium of two annas over spot at the opening, but towards the close the premium declined to half an anna. The backwardation between February and March settlements disappeared on Saturday, but operators still feared an upward change in the import duty on silver with the result that the premium on March settlement over February did not exceed two annas in spite of large stocks. Part of the selling which appeared early in the week was due to reluctance on the part of bulls to carry forward their purchases from February to March settlement owing to rumours about an increase in the import duty. In London, the quotation for spot and forward silver was stationary at 22d. until Wednesday, but the market declined at the close to 21-13/16d. for spot and 21-3/4d. for forward. Stocks of silver in the local market are estimated at about 60,000 bars, while the average daily offtake is estimated at 80 bars. Silver coins to the value of Rs. 8,635 were imported during the week. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 59-12-6 and Rs. 57-1 for spot, Rs. 59-13-6 and Rs. 57-3 for February settlement and Rs. 59-12-6 and Rs. 57-1 for March settlement.

SHARES.

The natural break in commodity markets, which had been soaring high since the outbreak of war, caused a reactionary feeling on the local stock market, where prices declined further mid-week with a slight recovery at the close. Rumours were also current regarding the imposition of excess profits tax in the impending central budget which acted as a check to the bullish sentiment prevailing for the last three months.

In the steel section, Tata Iron and Steel Deferreds declined further from Rs. 2102-8 to Rs. 1955 mid-week, but recovered on bear-covering to Rs. 2077-8 and finally closed lower at Rs. 2050. Ordinaries likewise moved down from Rs. 390 to Rs. 364 and after rallying to Rs. 385, reacted and closed at Rs. 381-8. The cotton mill section also suffered a setback in sympathy with the steel section, but closed better. Bombay Dyeing declined from Rs. 1025 to Rs. 955, Centuries from Rs. 354 to Rs. 303 and Central Indias from Rs. 348 to Rs. 310, but later recovered gradually and closed at Rs. 1000, Rs. 332 and Rs. 331 respectively. Colaba Lands were offered mid-week at Rs. 148, but later found buyers at Rs. 165, whilst Gokaks, after being quoted down to Rs. 171, made a fair recovery to Rs. 188-8 at the finish. Kohinoors also moved down to Rs. 336 and New Greats to Rs. 343, but subsequently made considerable leeway to Rs. 356 and Rs. 379 at the end. Hydro-electrics also suffered a mild setback mid-week, but during the latter half of the week almost recovered the lost ground. Andhra Valley declined to Rs. 1460 and Tata Powers to Rs. 1320, but closed steadier at Rs. 1475 and Rs. 1335 respectively. Bombay Trams, on the other hand, showed small fluctuations around Rs. 131-8, whilst Tata Hydros moved in the vicinity of Rs. 153. Amongst Banks, Bank of Indias were fairly steady around Rs. 139-8 and Central Banks around Rs. 34-12, whilst Imperial Banks Fully Paids were quoted at Rs. 1498-12xd and Partly Paids at Rs. 362-8xd. Reserve Banks went ex-dividend during the week and were quoted at Rs. 103. Ahmed. Prantij Rlys. and Tapti Valleys were practically neglected at Rs. 985 and Rs. 762-8 during the week. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements declined from Rs. 128-8 to Rs. 124-12, whilst Bombay Burmas lost over 70 points to Rs. 580 mid-week, but subsequently recovered and closed at Rs. 611-4. Belapurs ruled easier mid-week around Rs. 221 and after recovering to Rs. 239, closed at Rs. Rs. 234. Scindia Steams were quoted around Rs. 21-10, whilst New India, after remaining steady at Rs. 38-4, closed easier at Rs. 37-12.

DECLINE IN JUTE.

The Calcutta market also suffered a setback mid-week. The price of hessians declined from Rs. 19-11 to Rs. 15-2, but recovered and closed at Rs. 16-6, and that of raw jute, after losing about 25 points to Rs. 77, closed higher at Rs. 85. The jute section of the Calcutta market was easy and neglected with a limited turnover.

NEW DELHI.—It is understood that the Punjab Provincial Marketing Staff approached the railway authorities to secure reduced rates on grade fruits to be sent to Karachi by Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bombay and for wheat and flour from Lahore to Delhi.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS

BETWEEN

POONA & HUBLI

FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1940.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS for I, II, Inter and III Classes from Poona to Hubli, and vice versa, will be issued at the undermentioned fares:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
I Class	.....	57	8	0
II „	.....	28	12	0
Inter „	.....	14	6	0
III „	.....	9	3	0

Tickets will be issued on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
RETURN JOURNEY to be completed by midnight of Tuesday following the date of issue.
Half fares for children over 3 and under 12 years of age.

THE TICKETS WILL BE AVAILABLE BY ALL TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.

Reserve Bank Review Of Economic Situation

INCREASE IN SCHEDULED BANKS

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1939 states that the net profit was Rs. 22,50,355; of which Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,00,355 for payment to the Central Government.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The economic situation in the earlier months of the year reflected the uncertainties of the European political situation and business remained in a condition of suspense and anxiety. With the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939 world economy had again to adjust itself to the exigencies of a major conflict for the second time in last 25 years. In the United States the upward trend in business activity noticed in the latter half of 1938 was not maintained in all directions in the early months of the year, and although the indices of industrial production continued to improve, those of wholesale prices and industrial shares did not show any appreciable rise until September. The stimulus of the war in Europe then led to a general rise in industrial shares and commodity prices.

INDIAN SITUATION

In India, as in Great Britain, the growing tension in the international situation militated against any sustained recovery in the first eight months of the year and the nervousness which it engendered dominated the financial markets generally and almost nullified the effect of other favourable factors, such as a slight improvement in the foreign trade position and a rise in the prices of certain commodities such as jute and sugar. To this was added the depression in the prices of wheat and cotton and the difficulties of the cotton and textile industry, which has been experiencing one of its worst slumps owing, among other reasons, to overproduction and the increased cost of labour. The declaration of war, however, radically altered the situation and led to a sharp rise in commodity prices and an improvement in the prospects of the Indian agriculturists and industries generally. The Calcutta index number of wholesale prices rose from 100 in August 1939 to 137 in December, being the highest since 1929. Between August and December 1939 the price of raw cotton nearly doubled itself, the index number rising from 64 to 122 while the index for cotton manufactures also rose from 97 to 135 during the same period. Raw jute and jute manufactures showed an even greater rise than cotton owing to the demand for sand bags from the British and French Governments.

LOANS

The Central Government floated on the 5th July 1939, a second issue of the 3 per cent. loan 1963/65 at an issue price of Rs. 98 per cent. Subscriptions were invited in the form of cash, conversion of 5 per cent. loan 1939/44, and 5 per cent. loan 1940/43. The amount offered for public subscription in the form of cash or conversion of 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 was Rs. 15 crores, while conversion without limit was also offered to holders of 5 per cent. loan 1940/43. The 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 and the 5 per cent. loan 1940/43 were accepted in subscription to the new loan at a cash equivalent of Rs. 100/6 and Rs. 104 respectively per Rs. 100 of the nominal value of the securities tendered. The total subscriptions applied for and allotted were as follows:—

Cash	.....	Rs. 1,34,58,400
5 per cent. loan 1939/44		Rs. 8,23,58,800
5 per cent. loan 1940/43		Rs. 6,13,90,800
Total	.....	Rs. 15,72,08,000

Considering the uncertainties of the international situation at the time of issue the results of the loan may be regarded as satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL LOANS

On the 21st June 1939 two Provincial Governments, namely, Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar floated loans for Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively. The terms of the Madras loan were 3 per cent. at Rs. 98/8 repayable at par in 1959 and that of the C. P. loan 3 per cent. at Rs. 98/8 repayable at par in 1949. The former loan was kept open till the close of business on the 21st June 1939 and was subscribed in full after calling on the underwriters to take up a portion, while the latter was over-subscribed within half an hour and allotment was made to the extent of 65 per cent. On the 16th August the Government of the Punjab issued a 3 per cent. loan for Rs. 250 lakhs at Rs. 98 per cent. repayable at par in 1949. The loan was over-subscribed within two hours of its opening and allotment was made to the extent of 90 per cent.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The total value of merchandise exported from India and Burma during 1939 amounted to Rs. 198.29 crores as compared with Rs. 190.16 crores in the preceding year. The total value of merchandise imported into the two countries was Rs. 139.17 crores against Rs. 140.36 crores in 1938. The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India and Burma thus improved from Rs. 39.80 crores in 1938 to Rs. 59.12 crores in 1939. Among the principal exports jute manufactures showed the largest percentage increase, followed by raw cotton and raw jute, while among the more important imports the largest increase was under sugar. In the earlier months of the year the balance of trade in merchandise was generally more favourable than during the corresponding months of the previous year, and with the outbreak of the war the relative decline in imports improved it further The net export of treasure during the year amounted to Rs. 20.10 crores as compared with Rs. 14.20 crores in the previous year so that the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure improved from Rs. 54.00 crores for 1938 to Rs. 79.22 crores for the year under report.

EXCHANGE

On the outbreak of war, the Central Government delegated to the Reserve Bank the authority under the Defence of India Ordinance to administer the regulations relating to the control of dealing in coins, bullion, securities and foreign exchange. Early in that month the Reserve Bank issued an explanatory memorandum to the public giving the general lines of the control of foreign exchange transactions instituted by the Central Government. All dealings in foreign exchange were required to be transacted through authorised dealers and the Exchange Banks and certain Indian Joint Stock Banks were licensed as such. No restrictions were placed on the purchase and sale of Empire currencies with the exception of Canadian, Newfoundland and Hongkong dollars, while the purchase and sale of non-Empire currencies was restricted to genuine trade purposes, travelling expenses and small personal remittances. The policy of the Exchange Control was to ensure that all foreign exchange transactions in India were done on the basis of the rates quoted by the London Exchange Control combined with the current rupee rate for sterling, and authorised dealers in foreign exchange were informed that no business must be done by them outside these rates.

SCHEDULED BANKS

The total number of offices of the scheduled banks in India and Burma including head offices, branches, pay offices, etc., increased from 1,125 to 1,277 during the year, showing an increase of 152 offices. The seven banks newly included in the second schedule during the year accounted for an increase of 119 while the exclusion of Balthazar and Son and the P. and O Banking Corporation from the schedule resulted in a decrease of seven. The other scheduled banks opened 76 new offices and closed 36 of their existing offices, some of them having closed on our advice a number of their unremunerative branches in order to consolidate their position.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Before concluding, a reference must be made to the activities of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Bank which continued to receive the careful attention of the Board throughout the year.

Of the two bulletins issued during the year, the first, No. 4 was a monograph written by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab on the working of a model multi-purpose society in that province, while the second, No. 5, dealt with the Sittang Colonies Banking Union in Burma and Co-operative Colonization. The Department also prepared detailed notes on the questionnaire issued by the Madras Committee on Co-operation and the Officer-in-Charge gave evidence before the Committee. The Department also sent a representative to the Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in Delhi in December and was able to assist materially in its deliberations. Though the facility of obtaining its advice on legislation relating to the regulation of moneylending the relief of indebtedness and other matters having a bearing on agricultural credit was not availed of fully by Provincial Governments, the Department continued to study all such legislation introduced and enacted in various provinces and states and to watch their effect. These studies as well as the study of similar legislation in other countries have enabled the department to form conclusions which it proposes to embody in future bulletins. It has also been studying the various other problems connected with agricultural credit such as restrictions on land alienations, consolidation of holdings and organisation of crop and cattle insurance, and will be publishing its conclusions in due course. Towards the close of the year it also made a special study of the effect of war on Agricultural Credit in India and has issued a circular on the subject.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 19th January 1940.

1. Demand Liabilities :—		
(a) In India	Rs.	138,65,45,000
(b) In Burma		7,35,37,000
2. Time Liabilities :—		
(a) In India		103,44,83,000
(b) In Burma		3,78,12,000
3. Cash :—		
i. Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes :—		
(a) In India		5,81,75,000
(b) In Burma		93,000
ii. Burma Notes :—		
(a) In India		18,000
(b) In Burma		19,41,000
iii. Rupee Coin		
(a) In India		56,74,000
(b) In Burma		74,000
iv. Subsidiary Coin :—		
(a) In India		23,47,000
(b) In Burma		32,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		15,77,59,000
5. Advances :—		
(a) In India		146,56,94,000
(b) In Burma		4,56,47,000
6. Bills Discounted :—		
(a) In India		4,68,31,000
(b) In Burma		27,44,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In thousand Rupees)

	19-1-1940	12-1-1940	20-1-1939	1-9-1939
1. Demand liabilities in India and Burma	146,00,82 (7,35,37)	146,13,86 (7,29,40)	129,71,89 (6,16,24)	141,39,78 (7,03,29)
2. Time Liabilities in India and Burma	107,22,95 (3,78,12)	105,58,62 (3,77,45)	108,11,60 (4,38,62)	106,46,46 (4,22,12)
3. Total cash in India and Burma	6,83,54 (21,40)	6,68,20 (26,66)	6,23,18 (21,56)	7,29,82 (59,37)
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	15,77,59	16,92,76	11,18,72	25,27,75
5. Advances in India and Burma	151,13,41 (4,56,47)	149,18,74 (4,14,70)	118,45,64 (4,06,57)	105,65,08 (4,12,92)
6 Bills discounted in India and Burma	4,95,75 (27,44)	4,95,98 (30,50)	5,21,49 (30,35)	3,86,74 (29,45)

(Burma figures are shown in brackets)

Denial Of Civil Liberties

Srinivas Sastri Criticises Indian States

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

In the course of a speech on civil liberties at Sundararaman Memorial Lectures, the Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastri referred to the Indian States and observed:

"Mysore, one is glad to say, is in a class by itself being ahead of the British India in some respects and nearly abreast of British India in the matter of citizenship rights. Certain States in other parts of India are beginning to move in the direction of representative institutions. These, however, are exceptions. In others which form the overwhelming majority, there are no citizenship rights at all, except as they may be held at the mercy of the ruling Princes."—United Press.

"RAJKOT WAS TOO SMALL FOR HIM"

Jinnah's Tribute To Late Virawalla

(From Our Correspondent)
BANTVA, Jan. 25.

Being told about Durbar Virawalla's demise Mr. Jinnah made the following statement: "I am extremely sorry to hear the sad news of the death of Durbar Virawalla. I came in contact with him on several occasions and I found that he was a great man, and in him the Thakore Saheb loses a loyal and true servant. He was a strong man and a statesman too. Rajkot was too small for him. He would have occupied the front rank in the administration of any Government of any country. My sincere and deepest sympathies go out to his family in their bereavement."

Bantva Hospital Opened

(From Our Correspondent)
BANTVA, Jan. 25

Philanthropic charity of late Sheth Haji Pir Mohamed Kassam of Bantva was the subject of ceremonial function at Bantva. Out of six lakhs left by Mr. Pir Mohamed for Charities' use his sons erected modern hospital for use of all communities at cost of two lakhs. This morning Nawab of Manavadar performed the opening ceremony of the Hospital in presence of the huge gathering when Mr. Jinnah and members of the deputation were also present.

Hand-Pounded Rice For Madras Jails

MADRAS, Jan. 25

The Madras Government have introduced the supply of hand-pounded rice in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly permanently, and temporarily in the Central Jail for Men and the Presidency Jail for Women in Vellore, North Arcot. Paddy has to be pounded by prisoners themselves.

Almost all the jails in the Presidency have been equipped with radio receiving sets as a measure of jail reform.—United Press.

Arya Leaders To Be Set Free

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

News received here from Hyderabad indicates that orders have been issued for immediate release of Pandit Narinder, a prominent Arya Samaj Leader of Hyderabad State, who was deported to Menanaur in October, 1938, just before the commencement of the Arya Satyagraha in Hyderabad.

It is also reported that the ban on the entry of Pandit Bansilal, Secretary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Hyderabad, has been removed.—United Press.

Two persons have filed their nominations for the seat rendered vacant by Mr. Har Sahai Gupta for the Moradabad District of the U. P. Legislative Council. One is Sahu Nand Lal and the other is the sitting candidate Mr. Har Sahai Gupta. Both candidates are independent Votes will be recorded on February 15 and counting will be held on February 22nd.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1940

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CHARKA V. MILL

Ex-Minister Accepts Setalvad's Challenge

Prakasam Presents "Facts & Figures" About Three Villages

POTENTIAL REPUBLICS WITH NON-VIOLENT ARMIES AS BULWARKS OF FREEDOM

In all humility, I do accept the challenge of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and undertake to prove, before long, that it is not a dream that cannot materialise but on the other hand, it is a practical and vital step within a measurable reach of ours and that is the essence of Independence of India, says Sjt. T. Prakasam, ex-Minister of Madras in the course of a statement accepting the "challenge" of the Liberal Leader to replace mill industry by the introduction of the charka and the handloom.

"Amazed" at Mahatmaji's pronouncement that mill cloth should be displaced, made in the course of an article to the "Harijan", Sir Chimanlal, on behalf of the "outstanding Industry of India," wanted to know, "whether the Congress Ministry if and when it comes back to Power, would work to attain the goal laid down by Mr. Gandhi of suppressing the Mill Industry of this country."

Sjt Prakasam, taking up the challenge says:—

It will be the duty of the Congress Ministries if they get back to power, to do their utmost to attain the goal of independence of India through hand-spinning and hand-weaving and through re-establishment of real village Republics.

VILLAGE BUDGETS

I, for one, had already pledged myself long ago to see this programme of Mahatmaji through, whether as a Minister or a common worker. During the Minister-ship of two and half years I had worked hard for the realisation of this programme. I had carried on a tearing propaganda as a Minister throughout the Presidency over this scheme. In my first budget speech as Revenue Minister dealing with the question of balancing the Provincial Budget, I said that the balancing of the Provincial Budget itself did not prove the prosperity of the people and that it would not be a real balancing unless and until the budget of each village and that of the agriculturists were balanced. Since then, I had been endeavouring to work at it with the help of colleagues and co-workers. But it was not possible to demonstrate the possibility of balancing the budget of the village and the agriculturists before we laid down the office.

Since the date of our resignation, in the first month I covered eleven out of twenty-four districts and after discussing with the co-workers in each district thcluding the members and presidents of the district boards, placed the results of the discussions before the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee on the 16th of last month and requested Dr. Pattabhi, the President and other members to constitute a Rural Reconstruction Committee for the purpose of reconstructing villages on the basis of self-sufficiency with Charka in the forefront. That was done.

The Sub-Committee resolved to undertake the task of reconstructing villages on the basis of self-sufficiency for cloth and food.

TIMELY CHALLENGE

While the Sub-Committee has been engaged in the work of selection of villages and organisation of Spinning, Weaving and other cottage industries, Sir C. Setalwad's challenge has come upon us. It is very timely. This is not a matter on which a gentleman of the position of Sir C. Setalwad can be persuaded by arguments. Where Gandhiji failed to convince him on this vital question through argument, it will be futile and presumptuous on my part to attempt to convince him by arguments. I shall therefore try to convince him by the results achieved by the Congress until now and also by placing certain facts which will prove, before long, the potency of the Charka and the Loom and the Village Republic.

THREE TYPICAL VILLAGES

To prove that Charka and the Loom can replace the Mills, I shall quote only a few cases and invite Sir C. Setalwad to satisfy himself about the truth of it. The followng three villages are self-sufficient in regard to production of yarn and cloth as is seen from the figures and facts given.

These are all managed by A.-I. S. A.

1. Gantasala (Kistna District.)
Population 5,000. Cloth required at 16 sq. yds. per head comes to 80,000 sq. yards.
A weaver weaves 60 sq. yds. per month or 720 yards per year. For 80,000 yards, 111 weavers may be required. 80,000 yds. weigh about 8,000 viss. i.e. 2,400 lbs.
A spinner spins 1-1/2 viss per month.
A regular spinner spins 16 viss per year.
Hence 500 spinners are required for 5,000 population.
In this village including the hamlets 500 spinners and 150 weavers are available.
2. Nagulapalli. (East Godavari Dt.).
Population 4,000. Cloth required

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

Red Cross Anti-T. B. Procession passing Jayaji Chowk, Gwalior. Doctors and others can be seen in the procession with the Red Cross Badge.

SECTION 144 IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Jan. 26.

The District Magistrate of Dera Ismail Khan has issued an order under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons.—A. P.

"LEAGUE MUST BUILD UP RESOURCES"

Jinnah Explains Objects Of Tour

BANTVA, Jan. 25.

A meeting of the Muslims of Bantva was held last night to welcome the Muslim League deputation led by Mr. Jinnah. Seth Husein Kassam Dada was in the chair.

An address of welcome was read by Sheth Adamji Haji Pir Mahomed. A tribute was paid in the address to Mr. Jinnah for his services to his community.

Mr. Jinnah explained the objects of the tour. He said that if a mighty organisation like the Congress was to be faced with its great means and vast resources, the League would have also to prepare itself on the same lines as the Congress.

If the Muslims wanted to exist and have a future they would have to build up resources. Mr. Jinnah said that there were many rich Muslims in Bantva and he appealed to them to contribute generously to the Press Fund. He cited in this connection the example of Lord Nuffield.

Mr. Chundrigar, Mr. Khandwani and other members of the deputation also spoke. The meeting ended at 1 a.m. The deputation proceeded this afternoon to Porbander.—A. P.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

It is strongly rumoured in Bombay that the Government of India is gazetting to-morrow morning the details of an Excess Profits Tax Bill.—A. P.

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Sjt. Pandit For Nationalisation Of Key Industries In Free India

Mr. R. S. Pandit in the course of his presidential address at the Students' Federation at Benares on January 20th said:—

It is for youngmen and youngwomen in India to give thought to the problem of the so-called religious differences. We hear a great deal of the question of minorities and of the communal problems. The term minorities has been introduced into our political parlance in India from Europe. Imported into India the term minority has acquired amazing proportions. It is no longer restricted to differences in religion nor is it merely racial. it is extended to include the Harijans, Zamindars and Talukdars, industrial magnates and many others! The communal problem, too, is tackled on to the minority problem and it is seriously argued on behalf of certain vested interests that the communal problem exists and must be solved before political freedom can be attained.

In the economic sphere the present helplessness of our country and the control of trade, industry and finance by a foreign power has compelled us to look to the development of handicrafts and resort to comparatively crude methods of production.

We who lack equipment are trying to provide relief for our starving and unemployed millions and are compelled to turn to handicrafts, cottage industries and the like which existed intact for centuries before the great Industrial Revolution changed the face of Europe and consequently of America and Japan. There is a conflict between cities and towns on the one hand and the villages on the other. The village people are anxious to sell the fruits of their labour for the maximum price while the people in the urban areas desire to buy them at the lowest price. The cities produce machine goods or are distributors of machine goods and the urban people are thus interested in selling them to the villagers at the maximum price. Prices and profiteering thus become problems of adjustment between urban and rural areas. In the political and economic condition in which we find ourselves, therefore, it is apparently better for us to encourage handicrafts and cottage industries for we can then equalise prices more satisfactorily and can offer some relief for unemployment especially if we could work successfully on a co-operative basis.

Berlin's Scream Of Terror

H. G. Wells' Article Causes Flutter In Nazi Dovecote

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Angry indignation replaced the customary suavely satirical tone in last night's announcements by Lord Haw-Haw (as Germany's chief English speaking radio announcer is known). Again and again he returned to the microphone elaborating a single theme "for every bomb dropped on Berlin we will drop ten on London" as a retort to an article contributed by Mr. H. G. Wells to the American magazine "Liberty", in which Mr. Wells described himself as a pacifist but a Realistic Pacifist and declared the Germans insisted on being a nuisance to the world. They had stopped the wheels of progress and have convinced that vigorous bombing, bombarding and town wrecking such as they had allowed their Government to inflict on other nations would be an entirely chastening and wholesome experience for them.

SCREAM OF TERROR.

In an interview in London, Mr. Wells asserted that the German radio reaction was evidence of weakness and a scream of terror.

He said they had bombed Warsaw ruthlessly and would have done the same to London in September had they dared. I would rather bomb Germans than starve them. In the end it would be quicker and would leave them perhaps in a healthier state of mind.

BRITAIN SHOULD TAKE INITIATIVE.

The politically dissimilar Mr. L. S. Amery in a speech in London, also urged a British Air offensive and continual raiding on Germany, which he suggested would upset the latter's plans and compel her to a disastrous wastage of petrol and machines in defence and retaliation.

There is no support for these views in authoritative quarters, however, and a "Daily Mail" leader points out that they run counter to Government's present policy on the conduct of the war. —Reuter.

Muslim League's Claim Of Sole Representation

London 'Times' Questions Jinnah's Pretensions

LONDON, Jan. 20.

"The Times", in the course of a leading article on the situation in India says:—

"At the same time, the attitude of the Muslim League, particularly that of Mr. Jinnah seems to be open to criticism. Firstly, the League, although the number of its members is impressive, no more represents Muslim India than Congress represents India as a whole. There are many Muslim bodies which do not follow Mr. Jinnah's lead and by no means are all League members content with his leadership. Secondly, some of his recent utterances have given the impression that the British policy of defending the lawful interests of minorities has encouraged him to think that the members of the Muslim League are entitled to veto any and every constitutional advance simply because they are a minority.

"Purely a negative attitude of that kind is really just as great an obstacle to political progress as are totalitarian claims of more 'advanced' members of the Congress. Nevertheless, it will be unfair to Muslims and other minorities to assume, just because their grievances against the Congress may have been exploited in a manner unconducive to communal peace and constitutional progress, that these grievances are unimportant.

"It is true that the Congress Ministries in the Provinces where their Party was lately in power, appear to have been well disposed to Muslim minority. Unhappily it is also true that local Congress leaders and bodies have sometimes behaved insultingly and tyrannically to Muslim fellow-citizens. Nor can the Congress High Command be exonerated from the charge of imposing their authority on Ministries in such cases as the attempt to impose Hindi in Madras schools, a policy which aroused vigorous opposition among non-Brahmin and Muslim minorities. The result of these eccentricities has been to nullify not a little of the good work done by the Congress Ministries, to arouse suspicions of minorities and furnish with plausible defence of its policy of oostruction. At present, it looks as if an agreement can only be reached under British aegis."

The leader concludes by calling the attention of Indian politicians to the passage in the Viceroy's speech at Nagpur where he urges the importance of readiness to compromise and make adjustments.—"Hindu."

Aney's Talks With Mahatma

WARDHA, Jan. 26.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, had a two-hour interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day. He is understood to have discussed the political situation with special reference to the communal problem. Mr. Aney pleaded for the abolition of the Khadi Clause in the Independence Pledge but Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have replied that it was one of his terms that the clause should stand if he was to lead the Congress.—A.P.

CREATE GOODWILL

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"We know that there are differences in the points of view of the Congress and the Muslim League but I think the time has come when these difficulties should be solved and mutual goodwill and understanding between the two great organisations should be brought about," said Sir Abdul Quadir in the course of an interview here expressing satisfaction at the reorganisation of the Muslim League in the Punjab.

Referring to the next session of the League Sir Abdul Quadir said: "I am glad to see signs of enthusiasm among Muslims of Lahore in connection with the proposed session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore during the Easter holidays. I am sure that the Punjab will rise to the occasion and that there will be a record attendance at the session and that representatives of the other provinces will come to Lahore in large number. A strong Committee under the leadership of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan has been formed with Nawab Sir Mohammad Shah Nawaz Khan of Mahdot as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Ramzan Ali, as Secretary.—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

I saw Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy drive past the Azad Maidan while the Independence Day procession had squatted after its long march. "We are not amused", he might have said.

A European tourist arriving in Bombay asked: "Where are all these thousands of people marching to?" The answer is: "They are on their way to Freedom".

I was impressed by the sight of little children, who were looking on at the crowds which had gathered. They will grow up to remember that there was a price this country paid for the freedom which they will enjoy.

Mr. Oliver Stanley is reported to have succeeded Mr. Hore-Belisha. One is afraid that will be his sole claim to success in the War Office.

Headline in local paper: "Ice-fruit Vendors Quarrel". In the heat of the moment they must have melted into fury.

Herr Hitler will soon be singing over the German Radio the old classic: "Brother can you spare a dime".

Says Mr. Chamberlain, the war will begin in Spring. Which war?

Rumours are current about a peace move from Moscow whereby Stalin is reported to have said that he is prepared to toss a coin and settle the Finnish problem. Heads Russia takes Finland without a war, Tails it will bomb Finland and then take it. Herr Hitler has offered to act as judge to see that the coin is fairly tossed.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

THE JUG OF DEATH

INSPECTOR WADE

MASQUERADING AS POLICE, CANELLI'S MEN GO ON GUARD - OVER THE VERY PATIENTS WHO FEAR THEM!
THIS TIME WE'LL FIX 'EM FOR GOOD! AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF GAS, WE'LL GIVE 'EM - THIS!
THE CREEPING HANDS OF THE CLOCK POINT TO THE FATAL HOUR!
WELL, NURSE, HOW ARE OUR PATIENTS? RESTING WELL?
6-10
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